Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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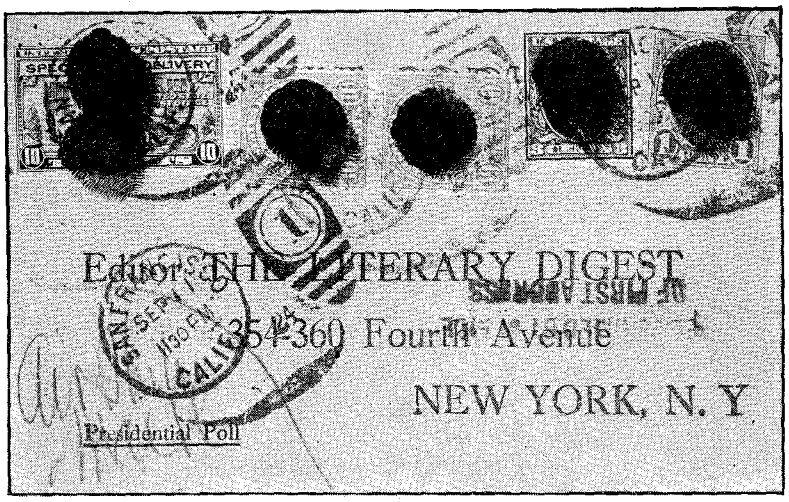
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

272,299 VOTES IN "THE DIGEST'S" ELECTION POLL

COOLIDGE, 162,473; La Follette, 63,534; Davis, 42,611. This summary of the vote of the three leaders, as the returns in THE DIGEST'S big poll pile up past the first quarter million, should at least please the Republican and La Follette prophets. In fact, it comes just at a time when the Republican leaders are saying that the real struggle in November will be between Coolidge and La Follette, with Davis practically out of the running; but even at that it falls a long way short of the ideas of the Wisconsin Senator. While the DIGEST poll finds him with less than a quarter of the ballots so far, Mr. La Follette announces to an editor of *The New Republic*, according to a letter circulated about the middle of September, that: "We're going to sweep the country. . . . . You don't realize that we are actually going to win." The poll at first blush may not seem very cheering to the Democrats, but a slight inspection will show the fact that, with two exceptions, the Democratic States are still to be heard from, and when they begin to flood in their ballots, the figures may have another story to tell. Mr. Davis, speaking in Des Moines on September 17, refrained from the customary prophecy of optimism, contenting himself with a reference to the well-known fact that Democratic Presidents have been elected as a direct result of division in the Republican ranks. The Democratic candidate refused to concede even Iowa to his rivals, particularly in view of the fact that the Coolidge and La Follette factions in the State are apparently running neck and neck. It must be kept in mind that THE DIGEST is merely acting as a national "teller" on a huge scale, without the slightest favor for any candidate, and each reader can draw his own conclusions from the figures. In some cases the figures are at variance with the ideas of the political wiseacres, as in Minnesota, where our poll gives Coolidge thus far nearly twice as many votes as La Follette, a showing just opposite to what many political sharps would expect. Of course it must be taken into consideration that the present poll is just getting under way, with 1,000,000 ballots per day still being mailed out to various parts of the country, that 36 of the 48 States are still to be heard from, and that there is thus far only a comparatively small vote from the twelve States here reported. Two weeks may considerably change the complexion of the returns.



A VOTE THAT "DROPT IN" FROM THE AIR

This much-stamped post-card ballot came from California, and the voter was in such a hurry to register his opinion that he sent the card across the continent by air-mail. Coolidge and La Follette are running neck and neck in the Coast State.

In the meantime it may be interesting to observe how firmly the La Follette strength is holding up in California. The first returns, reported last week, gave Coolidge 1,624, La Follette 1,561, and Davis 233. This week, the figures stand Coolidge 22,848, La Follette 19,829, and Davis 3,008. Most Republican political prophets have placed California in the "certain" column for Coolidge, and founded their computations on a total electoral vote in which the Pacific State's thirteen ballots were included. California, it is recalled, upset one election, not long since, and, from present indications, the State is far from firmly planted in the Republican column.

Postal returns come back quicker from the cities than from the rural districts, so that the early returns in a poll of this sort represent a preponderance of "city voters," just as the early returns on election night are from the centers of population. Readers analyzing the poll may use this fact to bolster up claims for any candidate they wish.

The farming districts will be heard from later. The 15,000,000 ballots of THE DIGEST'S poll have been distributed in such a way that the farming population is sure of its full quota of ballots, and farmers, by and large, are likely to be more ready than are city dwellers, to take an interest in marking their ballots in such a political test as THE DIGEST is conducting.

But the poll is likely to stimulate everybody, "add zest to a campaign which thus far has not emerged from the lukewarm stage," and generally serve to clarify the political situation, predict a score of editors throughout the country, commenting upon the first announcement of the canvass. "THE LITERARY DIGEST, poll conductor supreme to the American people," believes the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "will furnish an extremely illuminating index of the popular feeling . . . which will be more conclusive than the preceding poll on the Mellon Tax Reduction Plan." As for other effects of the poll, prophesies this editor:

"It will also have an outcome not usually considered in such balloting, in that it may result in an actual crystallization of

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1924 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

Votes received up to and including September 16, 1924

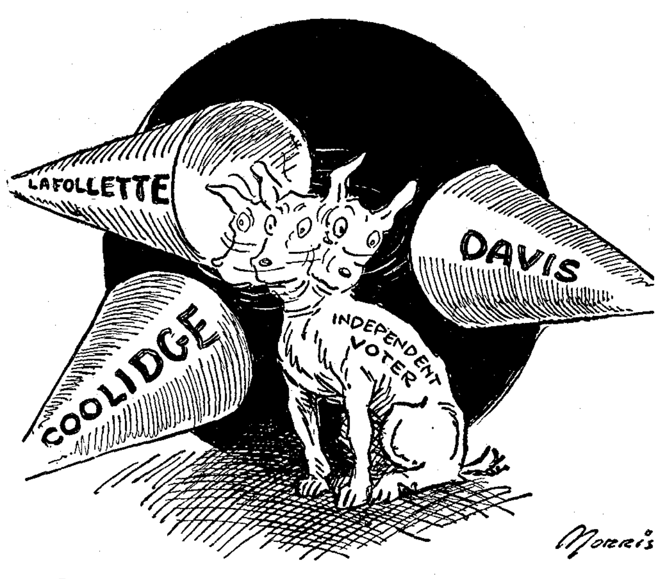
	1924 VOTE									HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1920						
	COOLIDGE	DAVIS	LA FOLLETTE	FARIS	FOSTER	NATIONS	WALLACE	JOHNS	TOTAL FOR STATE	REP.	DEM.	SOC.	FARM LABOR	PROH.	DID NOT VOTE	TOTAL
1 California	22,848	3,008	19,829	56	111	296	25	169	46,342	27,752	7,484	569	32	177	10,328	46,342
2 Illinois	36,309	8,147	12,725	37	140	389	38	50	57,835	36,935	9,642	282	126	78	10,772	57,835
3 Kansas	5,135	1,443	1,335	10	6	72	4	19	8,024	4,784	1,590	23	5	4	1,618	8,024
4 Minnesota	15,690	2,341	8,464	17	103	124	20	80	26,839	16,591	3,090	164	366	38	6,590	26,839
5 New Jersey	6,504	1,547	1,578	5	12	27	3	6	9,682	6,346	1,668	56	6	7	1,599	9,682
6 New York	17,920	2,764	3,098	5	42	40	19	15	23,903	16,211	3,470	102	20	55	4,045	23,903
7 Ohio	25,341	7,426	6,942	28	70	555	28	42	40,432	24,308	8,958	206	13	19	6,928	40,432
8 Pennsylvania	22,126	4,875	5,864	30	61	565	14	87	33,622	21,539	4,960	185	68	113	6,757	33,622
9 Texas	4,298	7,312	1,122	6	16	53	4	9	12 820	2,432	8,110	29	1	4	2,244	12,820
10 Virginia	896	1,510	186	1	3	7	1	1	2,605	725	1,452	3	1	2	422	2,605
11 Washington	2,252	453	1,228	1	7	46	2	20	4,009	2,405	623	29	43	1	908	4,009
12 West Virginia	1,449	932	158	—	1	9	1	5	2,555	1,433	794	3	—	1	324	2,555
13 State unknown	1,705	853	995	3	7	48	4	16	3,631	1,563	761	7	9	5	1,286	3,631
TOTAL VOTES	162,473	42,611	63,524	199	579	2,231	163	519	272,299	163,024	52,602	1,658	690	504	53,821	272,299

TOTAL VOTES ALL CANDIDATES UP TO AND INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1924......272,299

sentiment among those recipients of the ballots who had not previously made up their minds. Thus THE DIGEST'S straw ballot may actually have an influence on the final result, for a man with his mind once made is not so subject to those later influences that might affect his decision while he is still open to conviction. Persons responding to the opportunity also perhaps may be more honest with themselves than if they were giving a preference amidst more public and conflicting auspices."

With introductory mention of the fact that "15,000,000 secret ballots are being issued by THE DIGEST in the largest preelection poll ever made," the editor of the Springfield *Union* expresses his opinion that:

"The number of returns as compared with the number of submissions should be larger than ever before. It will be to the interest of all who receive ballots if they are filled out and returned immediately. Since ballots will be sent to more than one-half of the total number of voters at the election fours years ago, the results should be broadly educational and of an importance far exceeding those gathered in even the best of the straw votes as these are usually held."



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HIS MASTER'S VOICE—WHICH?
—Morris, for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Both the Atlanta *Constitution* and the Syracuse *Herald* believe that an especially important part of the poll will be the registration of voters who have changed their political opinions since the last election. According to the Syracuse editor:

"This latter information is essential to the enlightening value of any informal canvass of personal preferences. A straw which conveys no idea of individual changes of political purpose or choice is worthless. If a hundred pedestrians on South Salina Street should be polled within a given hour and if the straw vote should give Coolidge 85 and Davis 15, this would mean nothing standing by itself, inasmuch as the 85 Coolidge votes might have been cast by lifelong Republicans. But if five of the Coolidge supporters should state that they voted for Cox in 1920, and the 15 Davis men should admit that their own votes were unchanged, the poll would indicate a drift to the Republican candidate from the Democratic opposition, and it would be significant to that extent. This is but saying that the informative value of straw votes is chiefly based on their evidence of a shift from one side to the other. In such a poll this year, the La Follette vote will be particularly instructive provided it be ascertained what proportion of it was formerly Republican and what proportion was formerly Democratic.

"THE LITERARY DIGEST referendum will be interesting in a negative as well as a positive sense. The proportion of those who fail to respond will roughly measure the ratio of voters who are non-committal or undecided when the returns are published. There are reasons for believing that the number of voters who will defer until late October the process of 'making up their minds' will be unusually large this year. The DIGEST poll may throw some valuable light on this branch of political speculation. Making due allowance for this prospect, the DIGEST canvass will be extensive and comprehensive beyond all referendums of its class, and as such the weekly instalments will be a center of wide-spread public interest."

The drift of votes, shown in a general way in the section of the table published herewith, labeled "How the Same Voters Voted in 1920," seems to suggest a loss of Republican strength to La Follette in California, a much smaller loss in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York. Analyzing the vote in more detail, it appears that, of Mr. Coolidge's 22,848 votes from California 16,976 of the voters were Republicans in the last election, 1,431 were Democrats, and 4,364 either cast no vote or neglected to declare their previous affiliation. Of Mr. La Follette's vote of 19,829, 10,075 voted the Republican ticket in 1920 and 4,010 voted Democratic, with 5,134 not voting. It appears, therefore, that Mr. La Follette is drawing heavily from both sides in the Coast State.

In Illinois, the La Follette vote of 12,726 is drawn from 2,318 former Democrats and 6,715 former Republicans, with 3,353 who did not vote in 1920. Mr. Coolidge's vote of 36,309 in the same State is drawn, 28,635 from former Republicans, and 1,956 from former Democrats, with 5,647 not specifying. Mr. Davis's vote of 8,147, however, includes almost as many former Republican votes as Mr. Coolidge's includes former Democrats. In spite of his total vote of less than one-fourth of the number credited to Mr. Coolidge, the Democratic candidate has captured 1,366 ex-Republicans. The whole matter of this floating vote will, of course, gain in significance with increasing returns.

A feature of the present balloting is the entirely unexpected vote that is coming in for the prominent cartoon "movie" politician, Mr. Andrew Gump. Mr. Gump, whose political speeches and remarkable features adorn newspaper comic pages throughout the country, has received a total of 50 votes thus far in the DIGEST poll, the voters scratching various candidates in order to express their approval of the Gump candidacy. Will Rogers, with ten votes, is running second to Mr. Gump in what he termed an unofficial annex of the poll. Dinty Moore has three votes. John T. King, friend of William H. Anderson, receives one vote. Luis Firpo gets one. Henry Ford draws several, and the Prince of Wales is preferred by at least two voters, one of whom writes what may be considered a delicate feminine hand.

Speculation continues concerning the legal and political consequences in case of a deadlock in the electoral college. The Chicago *News* finds three contingencies, announcing editorially:

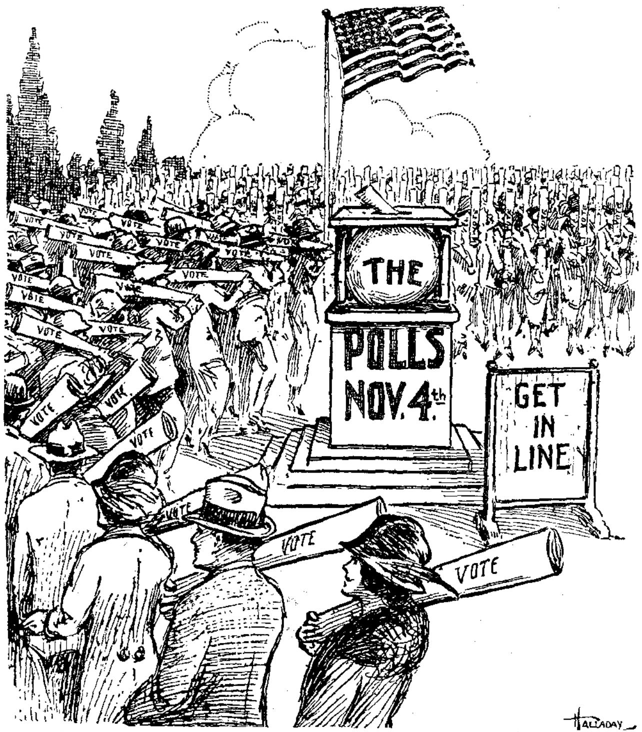
"There are constitutional lawyers who hold that if no President is chosen, the term of President Coolidge will end March 4, 1925; that the new House of Representatives will have no authority to choose a President; that the United States Senate, on the other hand, has the power to elect a Vice-President either before or at any time after March 4; that if the Senate should be deadlocked and no Vice-President should be chosen the country would be without a Chief Executive for the duration of the deadlock.

F. & A. photograph

WHERE THE BALLOTS GO OUT, 1,000,000 A DAY

This is a corner of the mailing-room arranged to assemble the post-card ballot and letter of explanation which go into the 15,000,000 envelops that carry the biggest pre-presidential straw-vote in history.

"Other lawyers maintain that in the event the voters fail to elect a President and a Vice-President, Mr. Coolidge, under prevalent common-law principles, will continue in office until the election and installation of his legal successor. Still other students of constitutional and statutory law are inclined to believe that President Coolidge's present term must end automatically March 4 and that in the event of a Senate deadlock on the Vice-Presidency the Secretary of State would become Chief Executive by virtue of the statute regulating the presidential succession.



THE NEXT DEFENSE DAY

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal.*

"*The New York Law Review* editorially argues that there is a possibility that the country will be forced to get along for weeks or months without a President. In that event the Coolidge Cabinet would remain and the Federal Departments would continue to function, but it is doubtful whether Congress could legislate, and it is certain that no treaties could be negotiated and put into effect and that the Army and Navy would be without a Commander-in-Chief.

"The situation in the contingency imagined would bring confusion in business and in administration. It may be said that the United States Supreme Court would intervene and resolve the various legal doubts, but even this is far from clear. That tribunal has ruled that it can not deal with political matters and might decline jurisdiction of controversies concerning the Presidential succession. . . .

"A deadlock in the House on the Presidency being possible, the voters should not take any chances and should settle the question themselves in November.

"It should be added that the choice of a President by the present House, which was elected two years ago, and which has not given a particularly brilliant account of itself, would not be in any event a happy solution of the problem of the Presidency."

The threatened deadlock is used by both Democratic and Republican publicists as an argument for not voting for Mr. La Follette. The Wisconsin candidate's spokesmen, on the other hand, admit no such logic. The Spokane (Wash.) *Spokesman Review*, believing that La Follette's ambition is "to deadlock the electoral college and throw the election into Congress," announces that, if the matter reaches the Senate:

"There, the La Follette group, it now seems probable, would have the balance of power and belief is general in the minds of political observers that the La Follette forces, being especially hostile to the Republican party, would throw their support to Bryan, who is considered by the La Follette voters to be the more progressive, or radical, candidate for Vice-President.

"But that situation opens up a new possibility. There is a chance, if the election should be thrown into Congress, that the conservative Democrats and conservative Republicans in the House of Representatives, rather than permit the election of Bryan as Vice-President, would form a coalition in the House and choose either Coolidge or Davis as President."

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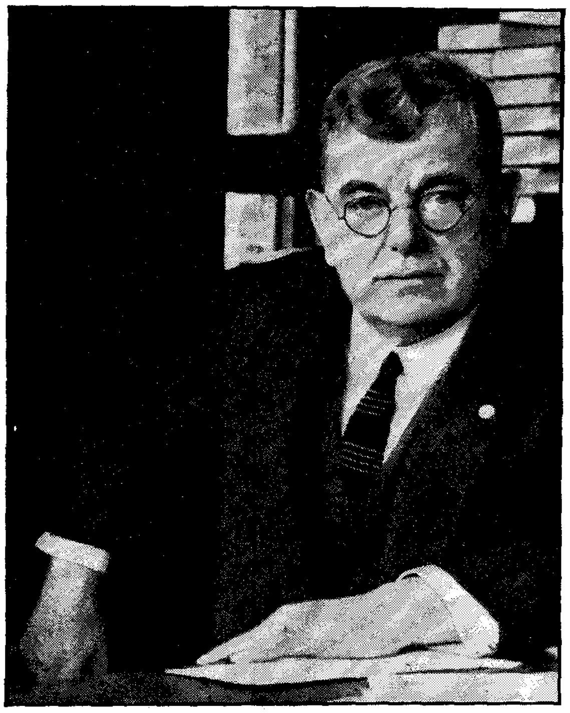
CLARENCE S. DARROW

Loeb and Leopold's "high-priced emotional" lawyer.



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JUDGE JOHN R. CAVERLY

Who said the boys were too young to die.

P.'& A. photograph

ROBERT E. CROWE

The State's attorney who demanded execution.

RICH AND POOR MURDERERS

NO SON OF A MILLIONAIRE has ever been punished with death for murder, we are told, and a section of the press seems convinced that their wealth, not their youth, is what has enabled Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, who murdered fourteen-year-old Robert Franks in Chicago, to get off with a mere sentence of life imprisonment. For another Chicago murderer, Bernard Grant, awaits hanging, tho he is nineteen, just the age of Nathan Leopold. Several newspapers point to the Grant case as a striking commentary on the Loeb-Leopold case, and the Detroit *Free Press* observes, "Bernard Grant is a poor boy. He was obliged to quit school at fourteen in order to help support his family. Consequently, he never was able to save enough money to hire a high-priced, emotional lawyer who makes a specialty of cheating the gallows." As the Detroit editor adds, "without money, without influence, without ability to entertain the crowd, without opportunity to get the alienists to talking, and writing yards and yards of deduction largely buncombe, it was silly of him ever to think he had a chance." Meanwhile, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* tells us: "He pleaded guilty to murder, expecting a sentence of life imprisonment, but the judge sentenced him to be hanged. Then he was permitted to withdraw his plea, was tried by a jury, convicted, and again sentenced to the gibbet." According to *The Plain Dealer*,

"Grant's crime was not premeditated, but as it was an incident in the commission of a felony, it was first-degree murder, and the penalty for first-degree murder is death by hanging. Neither the judge who sentenced Grant on his plea of guilty nor the jury which subsequently convicted him is open to criticism.

"Now, however, there are murmurs in Chicago. Loeb and Leopold, youths of the same age as Grant, committed a crime incomparably more horrible, and they have escaped with a sentence of life imprisonment. Grant is without education, son of a day laborer. Loeb and Leopold had all conceivable educational advantages which their millionaire fathers could provide. Grant had no chance; Loeb and Leopold had every chance. And Grant is to be hanged.

"Without denying that Grant deserves to be hanged there is a feeling that the execution of the capital sentence will be a proof of the double standard of law—one law for the poor and another law for the rich."

Indignant over the sentence that saves Loeb and Leopold from the gallows because of their youth, the Minneapolis *Star* asks "What is youth?" and goes on to say,

"The dictionary tells us it is immaturity.

"Both of the arch-murderers are nineteen years of age.

"But are they immature in any REAL sense of the word?

"Tests under the Binet system, the best method known to science, showed that 44 per cent. in the U. S. Army during the war were of the mental age of twelve years or less.

"Loeb and Leopold under the Binet test would qualify far above normal. Therefore their minds are not youthful or immature. On the contrary, they are exceptionally mature.

"The murderers are not immature as far as worldly experience is concerned. In fact, by their own contention, they were so jaded by the humdrum character of ordinary sensations, that they planned the brutal murder of Bobbie Franks in order to get a thrill.

"Certainly it will not be contended that the killers were immature as far as knowledge and education is concerned. They are much better educated than a majority of the people.

"Except that their bones and muscles had not reached their full stage of development, Loeb and Leopold were 'old' in every way—far older than most people you know or Judge Caverly knows.

"It was difficult, indeed, to find an excuse for not sending these vicious degenerates to the gallows, we will admit. But in view of the circumstances, any excuse would have stood the test of analysis better than that of 'youth.'"

If Judge Caverly was "right in holding that the death penalty for murder should be waived for minors, no matter what the deliberation and atrocity of their crime," then, as the New York *Herald Tribune* declares,

"The veto which he applied should prevail in all cases, whether defended by an elaborate legal staff and with a background of sensational publicity or defended obscurely for meager counsel fees, or even by court assignment, at the expense of the State.

"The Illinois law makes no twenty-first birthday distinction in murderous intent or responsibility. But if such distinction is to be drawn in favor of some minors it ought to be drawn in favor of all. And the rule should be embodied in the law itself, not left to the hazards of individual judicial enforcement.

"What is needed in Illinois and everywhere else is a clearer recognition that the law must be impartial and dispassionate, even-handed and constant, beyond fear or favor. One justice for high and low, for rich and poor, without variation or shadow of turning—that is the conception which the people of America want to preserve and which was regrettably clouded by the Leopold-Loeb sentences."

Many newspapers point out that life imprisonment is perhaps a heavier penalty than hanging, and remind us that in pronouncing sentence Judge Caverly strongly urged that no paroles should ever be granted; but the Washington *Evening Star*, after remarking that he "can not, of course, control the action of the parole board," says:

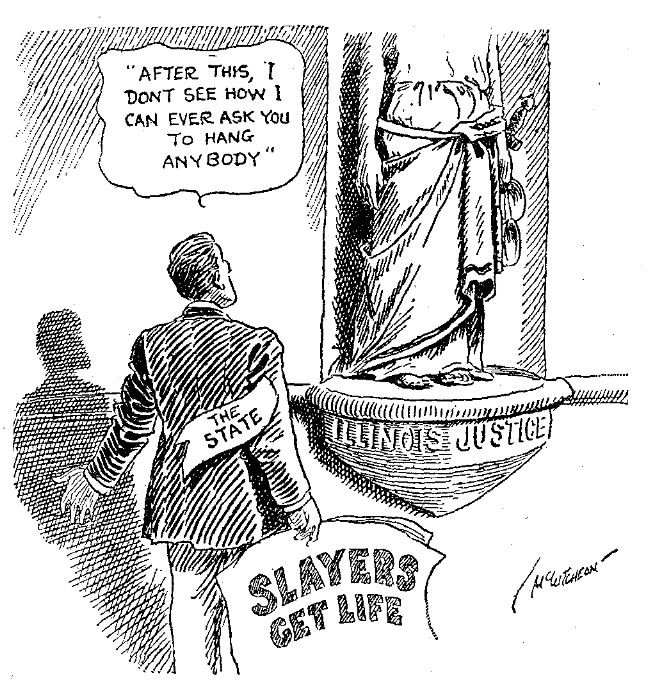
"No present provision of the law of the State limits the power of the Governor to grant pardons. No recommendation by the court can safeguard against a release of these utterly worthless persons by executive action. In that fact lies the reason for the intense feeling of disappointment and of indignation caused by the imposition of life sentences. The recent release of Harry Thaw, tho the cases are in many respects different, gives force to the fear that these youthful criminals may, even under the strict parole laws of Illinois, soon gain their liberty."

Taking much the same view, the Philadelphia *Record* observes, "If there were any assurance whatever that they will pay the modified penalty, the decision of Judge Caverly would be less unfortunate," and we are further told,

"Any legal action that undermines confidence in our courts, or buttresses the charge that Justice is not blind to the glitter of gold nor insensible to the spell of influence, is keenly to be deplored. If capital punishment is a barbaric penalty to impose upon minors, it should be abolished by law. It certainly should not be abolished merely at the solicitation of lawyers and experts while it remains upon the statute books. Judge Caverly's integrity is not involved in his decision, but he has given respect for law another black eye."

But meanwhile a number of eminent psychiatrists, penologists, and jurists support Judge Caverly's decision in statements published by the New York *World*. Several of those statements follow:

"Dr. Max G. Schlapp, professor of neuropathology, Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital—As in many other cases, these two youths were probably neither actually insane nor feeble-minded. They were subject to emotional disturbances that would sweep them off their feet. It is probable they could be cured, and so imprisonment is better than execution.


"AFTER THIS, I DON'T SEE HOW I CAN EVER ASK YOU TO HANG ANYBODY"
THE STATE
ILLINOIS JUSTICE
SLAYERS GET LIFE
McCutcheon

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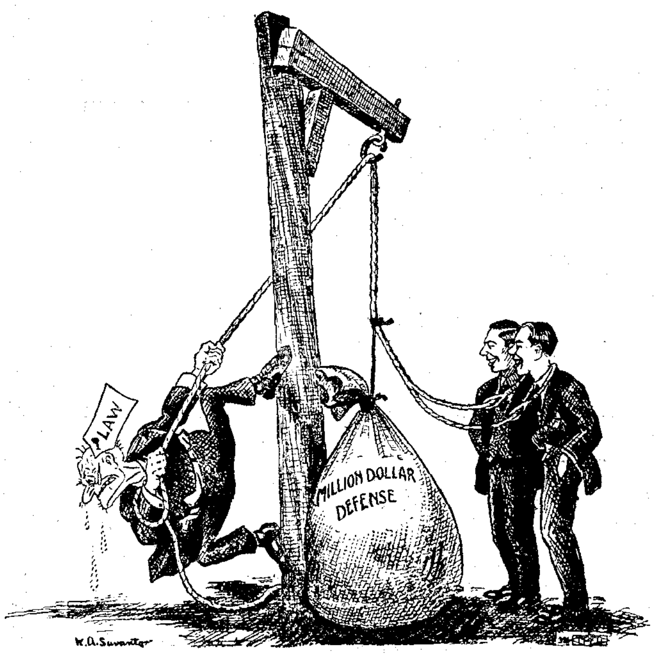
THE LEOPOLD-LOEB VERDICT

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



RICH KILLERS DON'T HANG

—Suvanto in the Chicago *Daily Worker*.

"Dr. Edward S. Cowles, psychiatrist and director of the mental clinic at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie—Judging from reports Leopold has *dementia præcox*, and this disease generally can be cured if it has not developed too far. Loeb, if reports are true, is a constitutional defective with warped mentality. You can not cure inherited defects, but you can, by treatment, education and discipline, build up character against bad impulses. Judge Caverly has made a great forward step, and this affair should call attention to the need of more careful study of the child's mind and personality.

"Dr. A. A. Brill, author and psychiatrist—This was the only thing to do. If my diagnosis is correct, there is no possibility of curing these youths. It would be like letting a tiger out of a cage ever to release them, and I approve of Judge Caverly's effort to make sure they will never go free. But they are sick, and the whole basis of our civilization is to take care of the sick, not to kill them.

"Louis Marshall of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall—The proceeding adopted by Judge Caverly was proper. The demands of justice will be satisfied just as well by life imprisonment as by death. The policy of our laws is not vengeance, but protection of society from similar offenses.

"Judge John F. M'Intyre, General Sessions—I think the defendants are not insane, but mental defectives of a high degree. The judgment is a wise disposition on the part of the court.

"Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, former Commissioner of Correction of New York City—I believe the decision will have a far-reaching effect in future cases of murder in cold blood. Cold-blooded murder is usually due to abnormality. I am and always have been opposed to capital punishment."

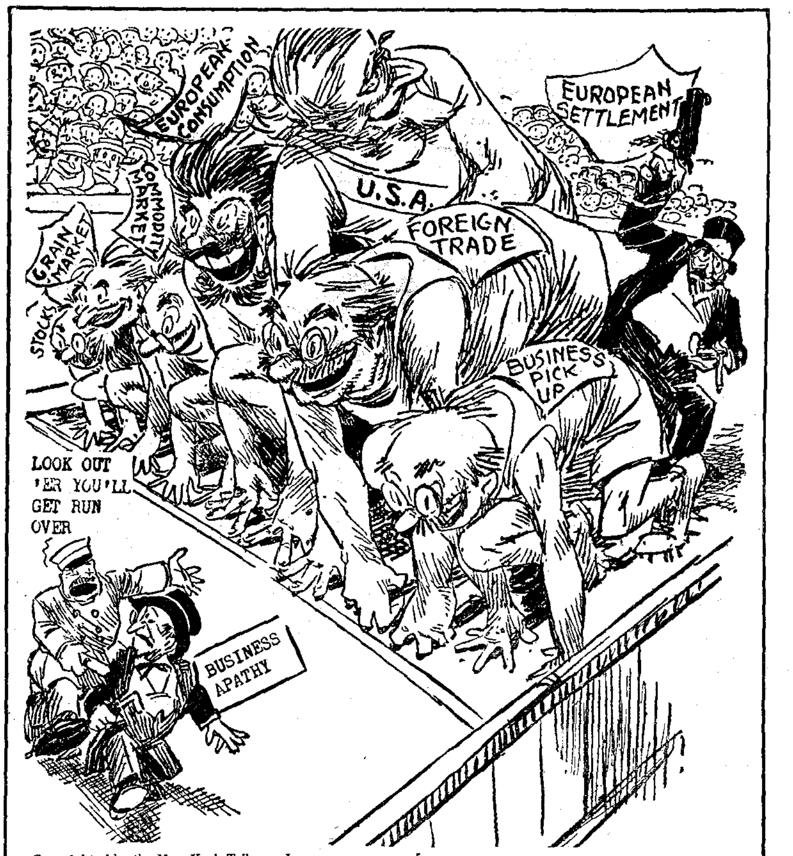
In the widely published text of Judge Caverly's decision, we find these paragraphs explaining his reluctance to impose the death penalty in the case of minors:

"It would have been the path of least resistance to impose the extreme penalty of the law. In choosing imprisonment instead of death, the court is moved chiefly by the consideration of the age of the defendants, boys of eighteen to nineteen years. It is not for the court to say that he will not in any case enforce capital punishment as an alternative, but the court believes that it is within his province to decline to impose the sentence of death on persons who are not of full age.

"This determination appears to be in accordance with the progress of criminal law all over the world and with the dictates of enlightened humanity. More than that, it seems to be in accordance with the precedents hitherto observed in this State. The records of Illinois show only two cases of minors who were put to death by legal process—to which number the court does not feel inclined to make an addition."

WHAT THE DAWES PLAN MEANS TO BUSINESS HERE

TWO EFFECTS, ONE GOOD AND ONE BAD, are expected to come to American business from the workings of the Dawes plan in Europe. Mr. Dawes himself is sure that his plan will be a godsend to the American farmer, and has been saying so on the stump. There will come, he thinks, a "direct benefit to agriculture through increased demand, particularly for pork products and specialty crops, and decided indirect benefit through the stimulation of industrial activity and consequent broadening of our domestic markets for agricultural products, which always follows increased purchasing power." In fact, we can not help sharing in the general world-wide business revival that will come with the settlement of the reparations problem, say the financial experts. There will be a greater demand for our goods. But then the question arises: To what extent will this be offset by the revival of our European competitors and the flooding of our markets with the products of cheap European labor and newly energized German industry? What would it profit the country to have the farmer receive higher prices for his wheat and to have the copper-mines run on full time, if our manufacturers of toys, instruments, and dyes are put out of business? Our prosperity for the next few years is so dependent upon the answer to this question that it is decidedly worth our while to examine the evidence as is being offered by the newspapers, financial authorities and government officials.



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WAITING FOR THE STARTER'S GUN

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"What Europe's Truce Means to America" is the headline over a Philadelphia *Public Ledger* editorial, which points out that the Europeans who have hundreds of millions of dollars on deposit in our American banks will now draw out the money, and use it to buy American goods to be shipped to Europe:

> "The first effect on America and on the world will be psychological. A little later a wave of buying orders for American cotton, wheat, meats, copper, manufactured goods, tools, machinery and raw materials is expected. Europe has little surplusage of anything except trouble. America has a surplus of wheat, meat and raw materials. As the European demand gets into its swing, our surpluses will be absorbed. With them will disappear the already lightened farm depression that came with the breakdown of Europe's markets."

As far as American business is concerned, *The Wall Street Journal* is convinced, "nothing but expansion can result, especially during the transition period of three years or more":

> "The fear that the United States as well as European countries will be inundated with German exports as soon as Germany begins payments is manifestly absurd. Even if the Republican party had not erected a tariff wall sufficiently high to prevent dumping from any country, Germany could not possibly send us sufficient goods to disrupt our commodity markets.
>
> "The impetus to American business will come from financing operations of foreign countries here, and from the psychological effect of a final reparations settlement. The successful flotation of the German loan will be followed by demands for as much capital as American investors can be persuaded to supply, from Germany for industrial and commercial credits, from France for financial stabilization, and from Central and Southern Europe for both industrial and financial reconstruction. Except for the minute portion which might be exported in gold for reserve purposes, every cent of capital we send to Europe will be in the form of commodities manufactured, mined or grown here, and a significant fact is that Europe's requirements will be for key commodities—copper, steel manufactures, cotton, etc., to be purchased from industries, the prosperity of which forms the basis of prosperity for the nation as a whole."

A New York firm of business analysts, in their circular, *The Brookmire Forecaster*, say the stimulation to American industry from the Dawes settlement will come soon and will be greater than is expected. While the chief direct benefits will come to producers of food products and raw materials, the American manufacturer, we are told, may expect to benefit in three ways:

> "1. There are a number of manufactures necessary for European reconstruction, which are produced almost in their entirety in this country, or by American manufacturers, such as agricultural implements, automobiles, typewriters, etc. In this class the domestic manufacturer may expect to benefit directly.
>
> "2. Better demand for food products and raw materials will improve the purchasing power of a very large class of the community, and thus indirectly aid the manufacturer.
>
> "3 Demand for raw materials and food products by Europe on countries outside the United States will also improve their economic position, and tend to increase our exports of manufactured products to such countries."

In Washington official circles the prevailing opinion seems to be that while the new German competition will be felt it can be met, and the net result will be favorable to American business. German competition, says Secretary Mellon, "will be negligible when considered in the light of the benefits to all the world which will result from the increased purchasing power of Europe." Parallel with the intensified competition of European industry "will come expansion of consumption in European countries," says Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and the immediate effect of the settlement will be a demand for many American staple products, notably animals."

Commerce Reports, published by Mr. Hoover's Department, has issued a special number on the economic effects of the reparations settlements. It seems important to one writer in this official publication that the increased activity of Europe will mean a general rise in the standard of living, which will mean a greater demand for American goods. For instance, continues Mr. Alan G. Goldsmith, American exports of cotton, grain, wheat products, petroleum, copper, lumber and many other staple commodities will be stimulated. We can hardly help but benefit, he remarks, "by improvement in our best market area which consumes so great a volume of our goods in proportion to those it ships to us." There is a three-cornered trade movement in connection with increased buying power in Europe. That is, for instance, "if Brazilian coffee can be shipped to Europe in pre-war volume, sales of American automobiles, machinery, and textile products to Brazil should be stimulated." The stabilization of Germany by the Dawes plan will benefit rather than hurt the United States, says Mr. Goldsmith:

> "Naturally, financial stability in Germany will bring with it increased productivity and increased competitive ability in industry. Competition will, however, be on a sound basis and not artificially stimulated by depreciating currency. German industries will carry a burden of bonded indebtedness similar to that which they carried before the war, the tax burden will be at least equivalent to that of the Allied countries, and the railroads under private ownership will be run on a sound, economic basis, so as to contribute toward reparations account. It seems plausible that the American exporter will be able to meet foreign competition, particularly German, without fear of artificial advantages granted his business rival.
>
> "On the other hand, currency stabilization in Germany will bring with it increased ability to consume foreign goods in Germany and also in the other areas affected by reparations, and a revival of world trade in general, in which the United States should have its share."

Nevertheless, "American manufacturers are going to meet with severe competition in the sale of goods of which the value is derived mainly from labor, not only in foreign markets, but even at home," admits another writer in *Commerce Reports*. He suggests that "one way of meeting German competition will be for Americans to lend money to poorer nations, especially in Latin-America and the Far East in order that they may purchase American products." Nevertheless, as our foreign trade expands, imports are likely to increase faster than exports, and to exceed the latter in value. But this, we are told, is nothing to cause alarm. "It is a normal situation for creditor nations, and has been true of Great Britain ever since 1850. The United States is now a creditor nation, and will probably continue to be one with great benefit both to itself and to the rest of the world."

Speaking of German competition, *The Wall Street News* reminds us that:

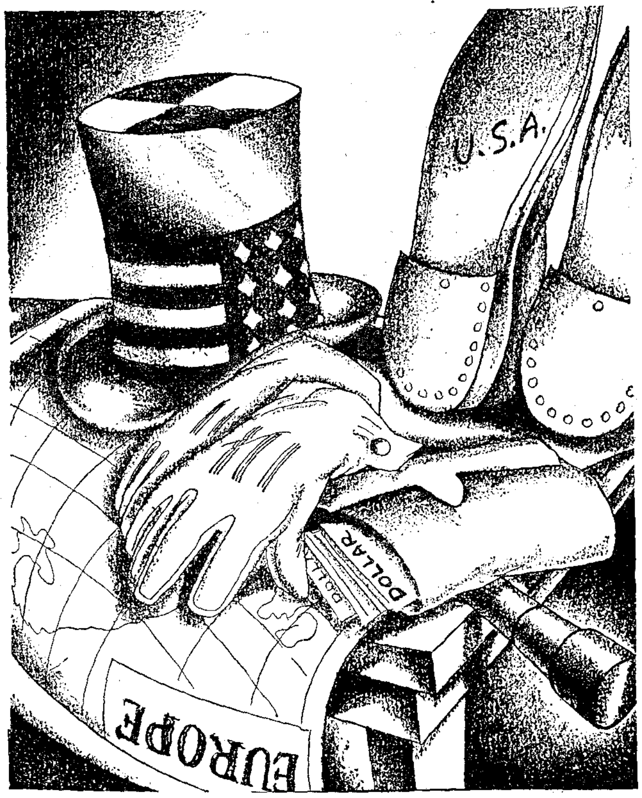
> "Before the war, unscrupulous methods of German industrialists in playing off one producer here against another in order to procure raw materials at lower cost, were of common knowledge. Such tactics are impossible now. The Webb-Pomerene Act, which permits American exporters to form combinations, affords ample protection for our producers.
>
> "That we will lose some business established in various countries since the war, to Germany, is quite likely. German potash, various chemicals, toys, non-ferrous metals, etc., undoubtedly will again gain at least a good portion of the foothold they had prior to 1914. All the inroads we have made, however, will not be lost, and in quantity and value we should be in a better position as compared with Germany, than we were in 1913."

Republican papers, like the Chicago *Tribune* and the Washington *Post*, argue that any dumping of German exports in this country will be prevented by the protective tariff, while the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer* feels that the tariff barriers may keep us from realizing the full benefit of the European settlement—"with Germany reentering the commercial field there is great danger that France and the United States will build even higher tariff walls and deny to themselves and to the rest of the world the real benefits that would flow from a freer international commercial intercourse."

Taking it altogether, *The Journal of Commerce* is inclined to scout the idea that merely as a consequence of German and French recovery, "great permanent industrial activity and prosperity can be developed here." Investment of American funds in German and other loans will have "a reflex effect upon the older securities representing investments in enterprises which must readjust their costs and prices in order to meet German and other competitors." For one thing, it is noted, "we now have a plant capacity which in many lines is 20 per cent. ahead of domestic consuming demand. In order to 'run full,' 20 per cent. of the output must be sent abroad; and if foreign markets are occupied by cheaper goods, such exports will not occur." And then the flotation of foreign loans at high interest rates is likely to force higher interest rates when our industries want to borrow money.

Similarly, *The Magazine of Wall Street* comes to this moderate conclusion after quoting a number of authorities on business:

> "The application of the Dawes plan, assuming successful operation, will be a moral and economic gain to the world at large and to the United States. It will, however, scarcely be of direct aid to us commercially. The rehabilitation of Europe may have some temporarily favorable and direct effect upon our exports, but nothing spectacular or permanent along these lines is expected. The restoration of Germany, Austria and Russia will generally be along lines antagonistic to American commercial interests, and France and England are steadily building toward economic independence of the United States.
>
> "On the other hand, America will more than ever become a creditor nation and the financial center of the world."



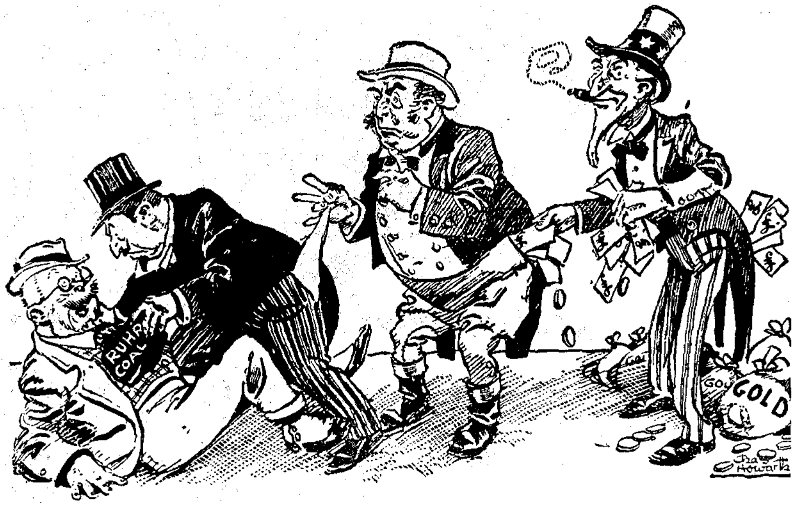
EUROPE AFTER THE LONDON CONFERENCE

—From *Mucha* (Warsaw).

In the *Magazine of Wall Street's* symposium, Chester Wright, speaking for labor, says that altho some of our industries will have to meet stronger competition, "labor welcomes the restoration of Europe" because it reduces the chances of war, and because Europe's increased purchases from us "will mean a better home market for the products of American labor." *The Journal of Commerce*, however, says that we can meet keener competition abroad only by reducing costs of production, and "this can come only through a larger product on the part of labor or a lower wage cost." *Facts for Workers*, a trade union publication, "finds it difficult to see in the Dawes plan any permanent benefit to the workers of Germany, or to the other nations who will have to compete with German exports made with low wages and under poor conditions."

THE FRENCH DEBT NEXT?

THE NEXT GREAT PROBLEM to be settled before the business of the world can move forward on an even keel, many observers agree, is that of the interallied debts—of which about $11,000,000,000 is due to the United States. This problem, declares *The Index*, an organ of the New York Trust Company, "is second only in importance to the reparations problem just settled." Since the Dawes plan agreement, writes Frank H. Simonds in the Boston *Herald*, there remain two matters to settle before we can have "any complete reorganization of Europe for peace." These, he says, are "debts and armaments." No good purpose will be served by exaggerating the progress already made while the gigantic question of interallied debts remains, the Newark *News* warns us.



THE GREAT GAME OF "SEARCH THEIR POCKETS"

—From the Birmingham *News and Mercury.*

England has already refunded her war debt to us, which with interest amounted to nearly five billion dollars, and is paying it in regular instalments which will continue for a period of sixty-two years. Our other large European debtors have made no payments of either capital or interest, and have arrived at no plan for refunding their debts; and since the chief of these remaining debtors is France, who owes us approximately four billion dollars, the French debt represents in the mind of our public the whole interallied debt problem as it affects us.

For this reason rumors from Paris that Premier Herriot expects to make a move toward settlement, either before the end of the year or early in the spring, are received with enthusiasm by our press. "There is no more encouraging sign on the international horizon than the fact that there appears to be an important change in the attitude of the French Government toward its war debt to the United States," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, which hails this change as "almost an avowal that business has triumphed over the politicians, the jingoes and the militarists." "It is evident that the settlement of the reparations snarl opens the way for a just refunding of the French obligation," remarks the Pittsburgh *Sun;* and the Baltimore *American* notes that "the Dawes plan gives France reparations of $325,000,000 annually." According to *The Index*, if France paid her debt to the United States on the same basis as the British are paying us, she would have to make annual payments to us of a little less than $150,000,000; but if she settled also with England and her other European creditors on the same basis, her yearly payments would amount to "a total of about $300,000,000—leaving only $25,000,000 of her $325,000,000 from Germany for the restoration of her devastated areas."

Altho Washington dispatches tells us that President Coolidge intends to take no step in the matter of the French debt until some recommendation is made to him by the United States Debt Commission as provided by law, the press of both countries is showing interest in a plan submitted by a member of that commission, Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the Shipping Board. This plan, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, "provides for payment of the debt in sixty-seven years at the rate of $100,000,000 a year and interest, with an agreement by this Government to reinvest half of the annual payments in French industrial bonds." According to *The Post* correspondent, Mr. Hurley "hopes to create a basis for settlement that will liquidate the French debt to the United States and, at the same time, provide help for French industries similar to that expected to result for Germany through the Dawes settlement." This plan, as the Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarks, is "merely tentative"; and the New York *Times* adds that it is "by no means the last word on the subject." Mr. Hurley himself, however, according to a Washington correspondent of the Kansas City *Star*, "sticks to his contention that it offers a solution of the debt question, and predicts there will be negotiations along the line he suggests after the elections." Mr. Hurley, who has just returned from France, also reports "a marked improvement in the attitude of the officials of the French Government toward the payment of the debt" and a recognition on their part of the fact that a refunding of this debt is "essential to stabilizing French credit."

On the other hand, correspondents tell us that the Administration is distinctly cool in its attitude toward the Hurley plan. Thus in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, we read:

> "Secretary Mellon is said to oppose the Hurley plan because of the proposal to reduce the interest rate to 2½ per cent. and the proposed investment in French industrial securities.
>
> "The objection will be raised in the commission, it is said, that if terms as lenient as proposed in the Hurley plan are allowed to France, the British Government will seek to have a reopening of the funding of her debt."

Our papers generally agree that our Government will neither play Shylock with France nor consider the cancellation of her debt. Thus the New York *World* predicts that the terms we offer France will be "much more liberal than were accorded Great Britain," and the New York *Herald Tribune* agrees that "France can count on a liberal attitude here." Says the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Various Americans have intimated to France that the war has been over for nearly six years. There are American Senators who have become a little restless about it. There is always the possibility of awkward questions being raised in the Senate. While there has been no disposition to press a hard-prest France, and very few Americans have publicly urged a settlement, France has been reading the signs of the future. Where they talked cancellation a year ago there is talk now of an attempted refund. . . .
>
> "There is no disposition in this country to 'write' these debts off the 'book.' For refunding on most favorable interest terms? Yes. A long time moratorium where needed? Yes. An adjustment that may take into account present ability to pay? Yes. All these things are possible. But an outright cancellation, a wiping from the books, a clean forgiveness of these loans raised by the straining buyers of Liberty Bonds? No. Saddling America with the payment of $11,000,000,000 of Europe's war debt in addition to her own? No. Europe is full of realists and they may as well realize that formal cancellation is no more than a vague dream and a baseless hope."

GRATITUDE OR INGRATITUDE TOWARD GENERAL PERSHING

"AS THE CLOCK STRIKES NOON, Saturday, I retire; that's all there is to it," said General Pershing, but the newspapers feel that there is vastly more to it, and scores of them denounce the military law that deposes a great chieftain solely because he is sixty-four years old. "Silly," the Brooklyn *Eagle* calls it, while the Indianapolis *News* says General Pershing "is younger to-day by nearly three years than Foch was when he took supreme command of the Allied Armies," and adds, "A careful observer who spent some time with him last week reported that he had the light step of an athlete, an iron grip, and the chest, weight and eyes of a man of forty." Meanwhile, the Tacoma *Ledger* remarks, "The age limit is defended upon the ground that men beyond sixty-four could not endure field service," and continues: "That may be true, but generals of the Army would never be called upon to perform field service even in a great war." Several papers scent politics, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* observes:

> "No business firm would discharge a tried and efficient employee merely because he had passed his sixty-fifth birthday. But Army rules are rules, unelastic as the laws of the Medes and Persians; and when it comes to a matter of Congressional action there are enough votes swayed by the pacifist element and other special and pettily vindictive elements to prevent the doing of the sensible and gracious thing."

Reminding us that "a bill was introduced in Congress to keep General Pershing on the active list," a Tennessee paper declares, "It is a shame the bill was not passed. Pershing should remain Commander-in-Chief until he dies. Only death can retire this man." As vigorously, the Washington *Post* asserts: "The prompt restoration of General Pershing to active service as General of the Armies, with duties corresponding to that rank, is obviously called for. Justice to him and to the national defense demands that he shall be kept in command of the Armies." So thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, which believes that—

> "His retirement is a loss to the country; and there is no doubt that when the public becomes acquainted with the circumstances of his retirement, especially the sharp reduction in his pay, it will demand tardy justice for him. Pershing has never stooped to the more obvious devices to obtain popularity; and this very fact has strengthened his hold on the country."

The "sharp reduction in pay" leaves him only $10,125 a year, whereas his active-duty income was $21,500. According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington,

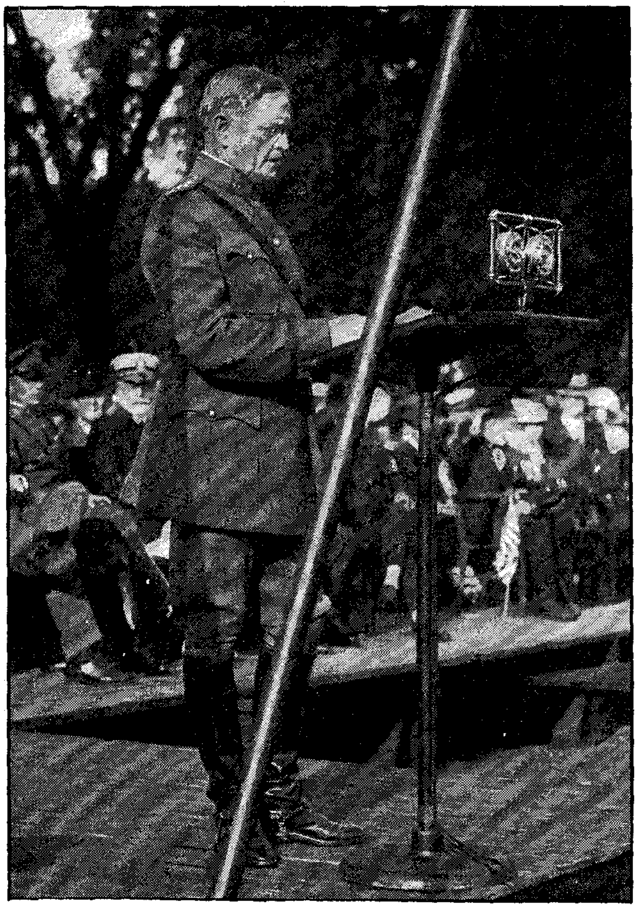
> "General Pershing will receive on the retired list three-fourths of his active-duty pay of $13,500 a year ($10,125), and he will not receive the allowances, which go only to officers on the active list. The allowances in his case amount to $1,500 a year for heat and light and $6,500 for quarters, making total active pay and allowances $21,500."

The contrast between our treatment of General Pershing and the rewards showered upon their great generals by certain European countries is pointed out by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which reminds us: "France gave to Foch the baton of a Marshal. More than seventy years old, Foch still commands the Armies of the Republic. England, not unmindful of her own, made Haig an earl and gave him an allowance of half a million dollars. England rewarded Kitchener for his services in South Africa with an earldom and a money grant." Moreover,

> "The American people made Washington a full General. They made Scott a full General, and he held command until the Civil War.
>
> "Grant was made a full General, and would have received a full General's pay for life except for becoming President. When death hovered over him a sympathetic nation restored to him the pay of his high rank.
>
> "Sherman and Sheridan were made full Generals and held the rank and pay until their death."

However, General Pershing receives countless verbal expressions of admiration and gratitude. In a public tribute, President Coolidge says: "General Pershing has already received from the Congress the thanks of that body and of the American people, and now I extend to him anew the thanks of the nation for his eminent services, and feel certain that I voice the sentiment of the entire citizenry of the Republic in wishing him long life, happiness and prosperity in the retirement he has so richly earned." The entire press acknowledges America's indebtedness to him. For example, the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* says,

> "The good wishes of the nation go with him. He has done his duty well and modestly. The years will add luster to his name; and he has work to do still for his country. He will be at hand to remind his countrymen that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, now as heretofore."



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HIS LAST DAY OF SERVICE

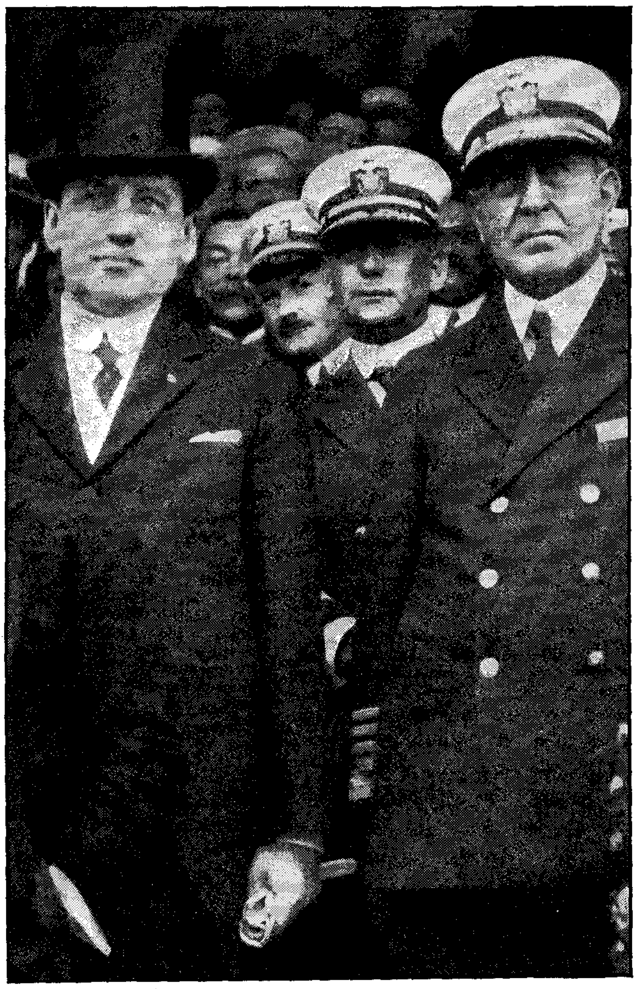
General Pershing addressing the thousands of service men who marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, in observance of Defense Day, and in honor of their retiring leader.

The New York *World* finds "no flaw in his distinguished record, nothing to blot out or regret," and the Providence *News* says, "With the title of full General, the fifth to hold it since it was created for George Washington, Pershing steps out of harness leaving a record that measures well up with other illustrious Americans whose memory we shall cherish as long as time lasts." As the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald* remarks, "the American people extend to General Pershing their sentiments of heartfelt appreciation for the life he has led and for the credit he has brought upon the American Army and the American people." Joining the universal chorus of applause, Marquis James writes in *The American Legion Weekly*,

> "Frederick Palmer, the noted war correspondent, told me once, 'There are two Pershings—John Pershing, the man, and Gen. John J. Pershing, the soldier. John Pershing, the man, is the best fellow I ever hope to meet. Gen. John J. Pershing, the soldier, is the best soldier I ever hope to meet.'"

WARM TIMES IN CHILE

WHAT CHILE NEEDS is a Supreme Court like ours, capable of maintaining a balance betwixt her autocratic Congress and her forceful Executive. So says the Detroit *Free Press*, commenting on the recent surprizing relapse of that most businesslike country into a state of near-insurrection. Early in September came the astonishing news that the popular Alessandri, the first people's President in years, had resigned, taking his family to the protection of the United States Ambassador Collier's house, and that Chile was being governed by a junta of forty-three Army officers, headed by Gen. Luis Altamirano. The natural assumption was that the Army represented the old reactionaries, and that the *coup d'état*, if such it was, had set Altamirano up as a sort of dictator, à la Mussolini. Popular Government in Chile is dead, said many editors, who ruminated sadly on the implications. But almost at once additional dispatches modified this reasonable assumption until, to most correspondents, it assumes a totally different aspect. This new military movement, now ventures the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "is not aimed at the constitutional executive, but at 'bloc' incapacity alone, and President Allesandri's resignation was an unlooked-for development."


International photograph

HE SOUGHT UNCLE SAM'S PROTECTION

The gentleman in the silk hat, Arturo Alessandri, was President of Chile until a military *coup d' etat* forced him to seek the protection of the United States Embassy on his way to exile in Argentina. His royal reception of foreign officers like Admiral Rodman in this picture, and his enthusiasm for the League of Nations, are said to have had some part in his downfall.

Whose side are the military leaders on? This question raised anew does not seem yet to be entirely answered. As the New York *Times* points out, what happened in Santiago, Chile, between September 6, when a new non-political Cabinet was sworn in, and a couple of days later, when Arturo Alessandri, President of the Chilean Republic, exprest his desire to resign, did resign, and sought asylum at the American Embassy, is not yet known. The new Government, it seems, clapped on the censorship at once, and only lifted it to give us a glimpse of Alessandri leaving for Argentina on an "extended tour."

The events which brought about this pacific *coup d'état* are, however, at hand, and may furnish a basis for estimating the present situation. For some time, *The Times* reminds us, there had been ill-defined rumors of a possible dictatorship, but whether by some favorite of the conservative element in the Senate, or by the President himself, "with backing of the Army or the mob, as was rumored last December," was not clearly indicated. From this paper and from *The World* and *Herald Tribune*, we are able to summarize these facts:

> "Alessandri, the grandson of an Italian diplomat in Chile and a Chilean heiress, was elected President in 1920 on a platform which challenged the supremacy of wealth and privilege for the first time since the overthrow and suicide of President Balmaceda, thirty-three years ago.
>
> "Altho Chile is inhabited by an enterprising mixture of Spanish, Araucanian Indian, Irish, Yankee and German strains, it is still pretty well owned by seventy to a hundred proud families from the Basque Provinces of the Spanish Pyrenees. Seats in the Senate were not hereditary with them, but an unwritten law seemed to keep the same families in Congress generation after generation. The Constitution originally providing for a strong Executive had been so modified that of his Council of State more than half were appointed by and responsible to Congress, and the President had become a dignified figurehead.
>
> "Alessandri, elected by one vote in a regular Hayes-Tilden contest, gradually developed a reform program which included the separation of Church and State, Prohibition, a raising of the legal status of women, more power for the President, laws for the benefit of peons and the middle-class business men and bankers, an income tax hitting the great fortunes hard, reduction of the Army and Navy, the establishment of a central bank, and more active participation in the League of Nations.
>
> "In a policy of obstruction, the Senate held up the budget so that the Army, Navy and public employees' pay was in arrears, and at the same time charged the President with an attempt at a dictatorship. The situation was complicated by the fact that Chile's great copper and nitrate industries had been paralyzed by post-war depression, that the peso had shrunk one-third, and that the cost of living had gone up 10 per cent. In December a compromise put through some of his reforms, but one Cabinet after another fell with startling rapidity, until the military juntas demanded a non-political one, and got it.
>
> "Army officers met in the military club September 5 and demanded the Presidential veto of a bill assigning salaries to legislators, prompt passage of the law improving the situation of private employees, approval of the labor code, progressive income taxation, and approval of the military budget. These demands the President accepted and a new Cabinet was formed, headed by Gen. Luis Altamirano and backed by the junta of forty-three officers. At a special meeting of Congress, both Houses agreed."

Then comes the blank. Suddenly we are told that President Alessandri has resigned and left, the junta at first trying to put him on the basis of a six months' leave of absence, with the rank of Ambassador. Congress, which at first refuses to accept his resignation, later complies, and he is now a "private citizen." Meantime General Altamirano assumes the office of Vice-President, backed in a sort of triumvirate by General Bennet and Admiral Neff. The rest of the story is told by the following Associated Press dispatches from Santiago and Buenos Aires:

> "The military triumvirate, headed by General Altamirano, has intrusted to Alcibiades Roldan, a noted lawyer, the task of forming a new Ministry.
>
> "The triumvirate has ordered Congress dissolved and new elections held. The original military junta of forty-three officers, which precipitated the revolution, has been dissolved.
>
> "The military triumvirate does not propose to lay down its power until it has given the country a new Constitution."

SAVE THE FISH!

SHOCKING FISH STORIES, sadly truthful, abound in the reports of Secretary Hoover's address before the United States Fisheries Association. As he tells us, river herring, striped bass and sea-run trout "are decreasing with great rapidity." Crabs, lobsters, and oysters "are on the same road to destruction." The oyster fisheries of Chesapeake Bay "have decreased by 50 per cent. in twenty years. Our lobster catch is less than one-third that of thirty years ago." Even some of the deep-sea fisheries, such as the great halibut in the North Pacific, have been over-fished. Then, too, "our great supplies of salmon on the Atlantic coast have totally disappeared. They have been diminishing over one-half on the Pacific coast, and only recently have measures been taken there to halt their destruction; and it is only within the last few months that we have sought to save the last great salmon fishery in the world—Alaska—where reckless exploitation threatened their complete destruction within half a generation." Meanwhile, "the sturgeon fisheries of the Great Lakes have declined 98 per cent. in forty years. Our shad fisheries have decreased in their yield by over 70 per cent. We now supply 'Potomac shad' to the market by hauling them 3,000 miles from California on ice. Blindly, without regard to the stability of the industry in our generation, without sense of responsibility to future generations, we are recklessly destroying our littoral fisheries—that is, the species of sea-food in our bays and adjacent to our coast," and destroying them "at a rate which promises the end in a generation unless we accomplish further reform." One great enemy of our fisheries is pollution of the water, and, as Mr. Hoover explains,

> "Pollution comes from a hundred different sources. Ships, factories, coal-mines, chemical works, cities and towns—to mention only a few—all make their contributions of waste and refuse in the waters. Most of these forms of pollution damage fish. Some of them are enormous in their damage."

Another enemy is the fisherman who fishes for the fun of it. He is a much commoner type than he used to be. Says Mr. Hoover:

> "The development of automobiles and good roads has taken a very much larger proportion of the American people out into the great outdoors. I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that during this season alone we have had upward of more than 2,000,000 anglers upon the streams of the United States. One single State has issued over 200,000 individual licenses during the past summer."

More or less has already been done toward checking the destruction of our fisheries, and Mr. Hoover thus reviews the work accomplished:

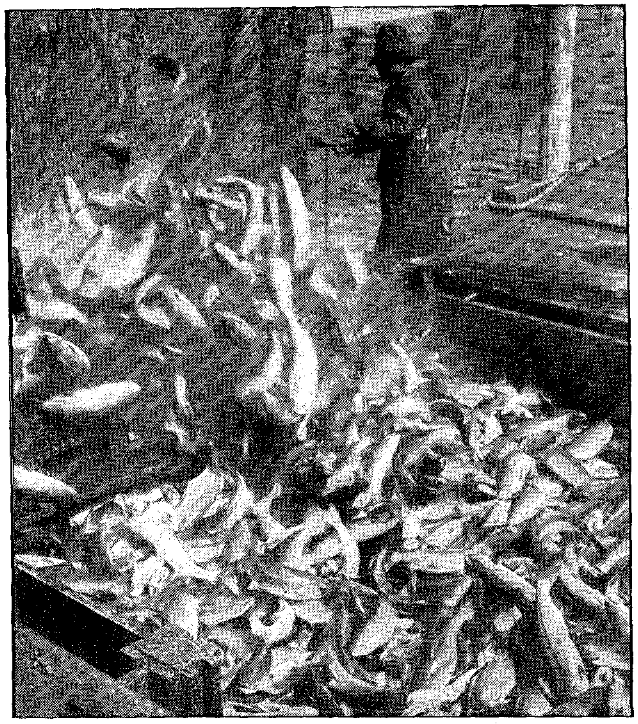
> "1. Congress enacted last winter Federal legislation controlling oil pollution of coastal waters by oil-burning and oil-carrying ships. This measure was vital to the existence of our fisheries and the protection of our shell-fish.
>
> "2. We secured by negotiation with Canada the Pacific coast halibut treaty, and the enactment of legislation under which the two nations are now able to halt the depletion and destruction of that great fishery and to start its recuperation.
>
> "3. Congress, after three years of controversy, enacted the Alaska salmon fisheries conservation bill, and we have to-day vigorously stopt destruction and started the rejuvenation of these fisheries.
>
> "4. Congress enacted the upper Mississippi fish and game refuge bill through which the streams of the Upper Mississippi will be preserved for the breeding of fish and game.
>
> "5. We have had some success in bringing about cooperation between the different States for the protection of fisheries."

As Mr. Hoover believes, the next steps in conservation should be:

> "1. To cultivate a sense of national responsibility toward the fisheries and their maintenance.
>
> "2. To make a vigorous attempt to restore the sturgeon, salmon, shad, lobster, crab, oyster and clam and other littoral fisheries on the Atlantic coast.
>
> "3. To secure the prevention of pollution from sources other than ships.
>
> "4. To undertake the reenforcement of stocks of game fish throughout the United States."

In order to carry out these proposals, we "must have centralization of control," and Mr. Hoover says:

> "The Constitution itself furnishes the matter I would adopt. It is in the permitted power of the States to enter into agreements and compacts with Congressional consent. We should proceed upon that basis, the thought being the joint control of the protection and conservation of each species by the States of its habitat."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A DISAPPEARING FOOD SUPPLY

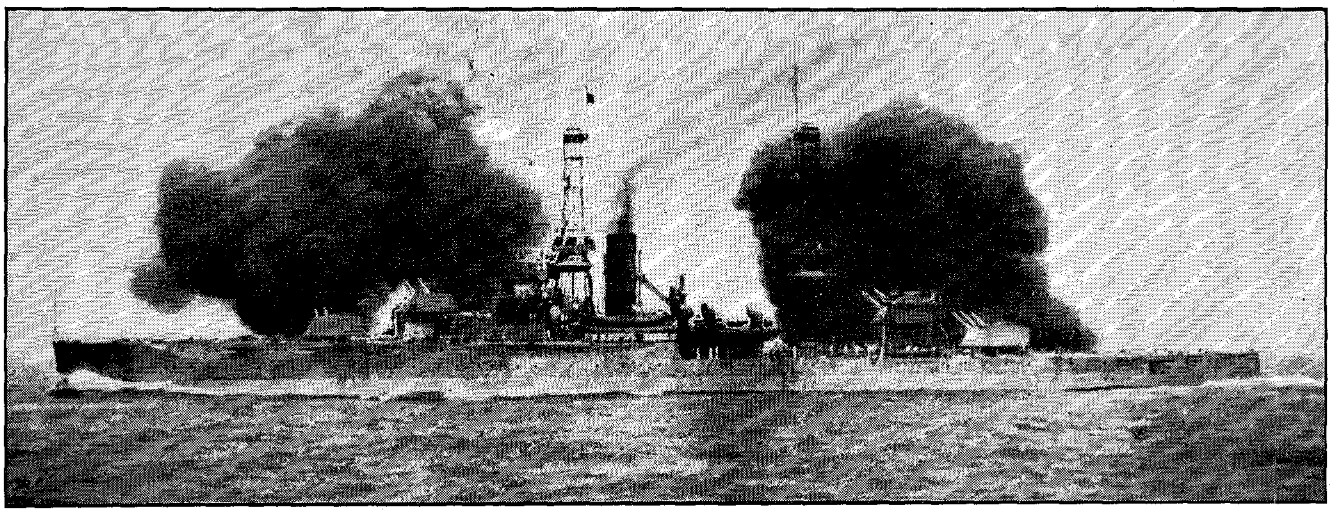
Loading a big catch of Pacific coast salmon into a boat on the Columbia River

The Fishing Gazette (New York), official organ and recognized authority of the fishing industry in America, remarks:

> "The subject is not only momentous, but is open to so many interpretations, that it would require the services of an impartial Commission to study it and determine what might best be done to protect the shore and inland fisheries. The fishermen will not oppose any effort toward restoration, provided that such restoration plans are the results of careful examinations and conclusions reached by a body of unbiased and fully competent parties.
>
> "The fishermen, however, will strongly oppose being restricted or legislated out of business by conservation enthusiasts whose ideas on depletion are formed upon superficial observations or hearsay. Furthermore, the fishermen strenuously object to their being pointed out as the persons responsible for the decline in certain littoral fisheries, when settlement, pollution and traffic are the greater elements of destruction."

A widely credited theory attributes the scarcity of fish to the supposed fact that many fishermen have become rum-runners. As to that, *The Fishing Gazette* observes:

> "There are fishing-vessels engaged in running liquor to our shores. These vessels are chosen for the business by reason of their speed, their seaworthiness, their ability to hang to an anchor, and the roving commission which a fishing-vessel enjoys. But their owners and crews are not fishermen, the vessels have no fishing-gear aboard, and the ports they hail from are not American ports. So these packets can be ruled out. They draw no American fishermen away from their business, and do not affect the fish supply, unless it be that of Nova Scotia, St. Pierre and the Bahamas.
>
> "We admit that some fishermen are engaged in rum-running, but their number is insignificant and their withdrawal from fishing has not affected the supply or the prices in any way, shape or form."



Naval official photograph, from Kadel & Herbert, New York

U. S. S. *ARIZONA* FIRING A BROADSIDE AT A TARGET TEN MILES AWAY

At the present elevation limit of fifteen degrees this is within a mile or two of the extreme range of the big guns of our super-dreadnaughts of the *Arizona* class. The proposed change to a thirty-degree elevation would increase the range four or five miles.

SPIKING THE GUN-RAISING PROJECT

"BRITAIN WINS AGAIN!" cries a hostile editor in denouncing President Coolidge's refusal to sanction the elevation of guns on our capital ships, and we read that naval officers are "stunned." For, as the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.) tells us, "in thus surrendering without further to-do to a protest from Great Britain, he not only has gone contrary to the express conviction of his own Secretary of the Navy and other high officers of the same, but has condemned the American fleet to a position of permanent inferiority to that of England." Indeed, as we are reminded, this very point was made by Victor Bywater, a British naval expert, in a dispatch from London, and the California paper quotes him as saying, "In long-range firing—that is to say, at any range above 22,000 yards—the American fleet is demonstrably inferior, since thirteen of its eighteen battleships can not throw their shot beyond that distance; while, according to published figures, all units of the British battle fleet can fire up to 23,800 yards. If the two fleets were ever to meet in combat, this American deficiency in length of reach might prove fatal. So *The Bee* recalls what Mr. Coolidge said about national defense in his speech of acceptance, and comments, "The gulf between fine phrases and actions—how wide and deep it is!" Meanwhile, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) remarks:

"The President makes a substantial concession when he accepts the British interpretation of the disarmament treaty and disapproves the gun-elevation program contemplated by the Navy Department.

"Full accord between these two English-speaking nations is a thing greatly to be desired. In certain events sacrifices have to be made to preserve it. The gun-elevation case, in the President's opinion, justifies a sacrifice on the part of the United States. Time will determine the wisdom of his decision. But how far are further sacrifices of the same kind to be made?

"A time may come when insistence upon our rights in these matters will have to be placed above regard for other nations' views as to what our rights are. It was so in the case of the Japanese immigration law protest. With no less firmness should our rights under the disarmament treaty ultimately be prest. The American Navy should be made in fact, what it is in name, equal to that of England, England's wishes to the contrary notwithstanding."

Moreover, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) declares, "The President should have sanctioned the elevation of the guns irrespective of British opinion. If war should break out, it would be the United States Navy that would defend this country, not Great Britain." But the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) feels that "President Coolidge is entirely right," and observes:

"Great Britain having protested to Japan as well as to the United States, nothing should be done to change the mountings of guns until all the nations party to the Washington Treaty have conferred and the controversy has been settled. It can not be decided by the President of the United States. The impression that Great Britain is meanly endeavoring to subordinate the American capital ships to her own may do her an injustice. It would be incredibly stupid of Great Britain to file a protest against gun-elevations if she did not believe that reference to the work of the naval experts who advised the conference at Washington would justify her. In this point of view she may, of course, be wrong, but at least her sincerity should not be lightly questioned."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Ind. Rep.) believes that, "in this matter the American people are willing to trust the President's judgment," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"President Coolidge has made a very wise decision. He does not propose that the United States shall surrender any of its rights under the naval treaties but, as a matter of policy, he will permit nothing that might stimulate competitive naval building abroad.

"The country ought to applaud this decision. It is the kind of thing that makes for peace and diminishes suspicion. It is evidence of a fact made to correspond with an altruistic verbal pretension. Whether Great Britain, even under a Labor Government, would have shown herself equally solicitous for good-will is not clear. The firm insistence in London that the United States has no right to equalize its gun-elevation is not promising. But for the present, at least, the President has shown good judgment in deciding not to press this question to an issue."

To recall to the reader's mind the facts behind this controversy, we reprint the following paragraph from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which we have already quoted in an earlier issue:

"Now five of our most modern battle-ships have their guns so mounted and turrets designed as to permit high-angle fire up to thirty degrees. Thirteen are limited to an elevation of fifteen degrees, and therefore the effective range of these guns is decreased from 30,000 yards to between 20,000 and 22,000 yards. A comparatively small expenditure for alterations to the gun-mounts and turrets on the battle-ships *Florida*, *New York*, *Utah*, *Arkansas*, *Wyoming*, *Pennsylvania*, *Arizona*, *Oklahoma*, *Texas*, *Nevada*, *Mississippi*, *Idaho* and *New Mexico* would increase the range of their big guns very nearly to the 30,000-yard maximum of the remainder of the battle fleet. That would give us eighteen first-class battle-ships with maximum ranges. British battle-ships are limited to a twenty-degree angle of fire, with the exception of five ships of the *Glorious*, *Hood* and *Rodney* class with the thirty-degree angle and a 30,000-yard range. These match five long-range battle-ships of the United States."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

BOYS will be boys, but apparently girls will be boys too.—*Asheville Times.*

MANY a candidate has found that mud thrown is ground lost. —*Spartanburg Sun.*

IN which direction is the progressive movement progressing?—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IT takes nine tailors to make a man, and one dressmaker to break him.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

THE main trouble with common sense is that it is not common enough.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ROAD hogs are motorists who put on speed every time you try to get in front of them.—*Toronto Star.*

STATE government in Texas apparently is preparing to jump from the pillow-case into the petticoat.—*Lebanon Reporter.*

THERE are sounds the human ear can't hear, but unfortunately none are made by the human tongue.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

IN their plans for the next disarmament conference Coolidge and MacDonald seem to be a League apart.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

OF course there is nothing disrespectful in all the talk about a campaign of brass tacks for the Presidential chair.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

GOOD thing the politicians are talking so much about "honesty" —it shows they are considering it anyway.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

CAMPAIGN managers looking for a persuasive fund solicitor ought to be reminded that Mr. Ponzi is now at liberty and out of work.—*Detroit News.*

ONE trouble with automobile speeders seems to be that their horse sense decreases in inverse ratio to their horse-power.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

CALIFORNIA reports a mysterious river of mud flowing down the side of Mt. Shasta. Maybe Hiram Johnson is up there practising a campaign speech.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WRITING on forthcoming fashions a Parisian writer says that the waist-line will be at the waist this season. Those fashion experts do get some revolutionary ideas at times.—*Punch* (*London*).

IT is not so many campaigns ago that labor demanded a "full dinner-pail," but to-day labor demands a five-day week, a flivver and a full gasoline tank.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

ONE trouble with the world is that laziness is so seldom fatal.—*Waco News-Tribune.*

FEW of the aliens smuggled in are aged. This is particularly true of the Scotch.—*Erie Times.*

PERHAPS Mars just drew near to observe the result of what he did in 1914.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

ABOUT 98 per cent. of those who think "Ma" Ferguson will be bossed by Pa are bachelors.—*Lincoln Star.*

IN time of war we stand for the national air; in time of peace we stand for hot air.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

OPPORTUNITY knocks but once, which shows that it has little in common with the neighbors.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

MR. DAWES keeps on dreading chaos, but it isn't so bad now that we are accustomed to it.—*Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

WHAT the small boy doesn't understand is why they retain grown-ups to judge jam exhibits at State Fairs.—*Detroit Press.*

MAN has so thoroughly conquered the air that he can do anything up there if he has luck and nothing happens.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

"PRESIDENT takes up sugar tariff."—Headline. Consumers would be more interested to know he had put it down.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MAYBE if we could get in communication with Mars we might learn what Mr. Coolidge thinks about the Ku Klux.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

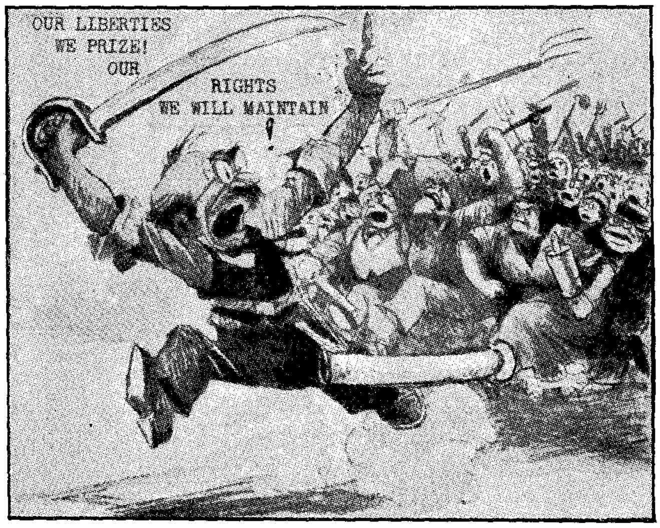
GERMANY borrowing money to pay her debts should give some of our well-known spendthrifts a new idea.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

SENATOR WHEELER declares the trail of Federal corruption leads straight to the White House. But Wheeler should worry; he won't reach the end of the trail.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A MAGAZINE writer says: "Every little boy's parents are anxious to see him grow up into a big, able-bodied man." Yes, everybody but Jackie Coogan's.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE editor of *The Wall Street Journal* predicts the election of Coolidge by 10,000,000, or 3,000,000 more than Harding's plurality. The heat must be terrific down in New York.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

A REPUBLICAN editor expresses the hope that there will be no mud slung in this campaign. It is understood that mud with oil mixed in it will be considered particularly unsportsmanlike.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



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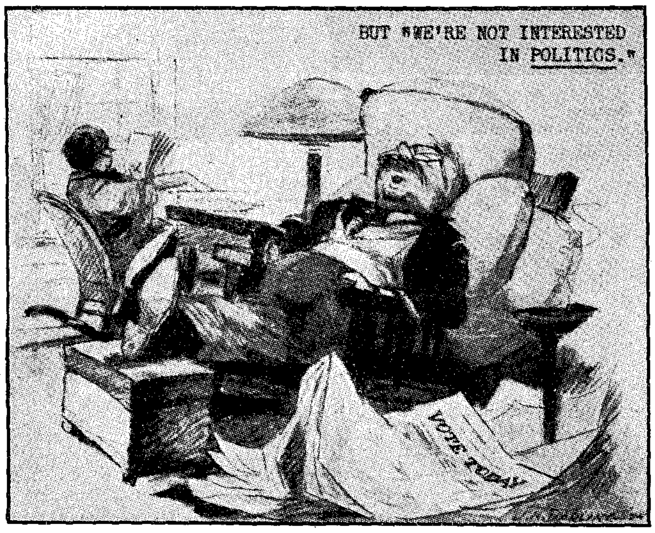
WHAT A RIOT IF ANY ONE TRIED TO DENY US THE BALLOT!



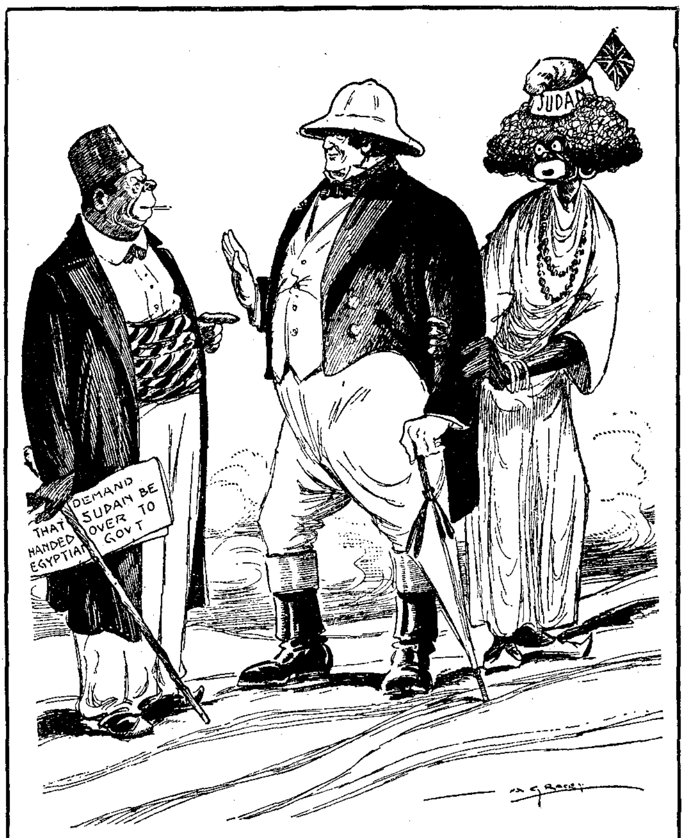
BUT THIS IS WHAT MORE THAN HALF OF US DO WITH IT

—Darling in *Collier's The National Weekly.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITAIN'S PECK OF TROUBLE IN THE SUDAN

THE COMPLICATION in the Sudan is simple, we are told, compared with the problems Britain's Labor Government has to face in India and in Ireland but none the less it is profoundly disturbing. A native Arab detachment fired upon a mutinous Egyptian railway battalion, which was smashing rolling stock and machinery at Atbara, and tho the bloodshed may have been excessive, or even wholly unnecessary, says the London *New Leader*, an organ of the Independent Labor party, no one will blame the authorities for dealing promptly and firmly with rioting of this kind. But this incident is only one of a number of outbreaks that are ascribed to what some British editors call "the factitious Egyptian agitation for the return of the Sudan to Egypt." The London *Times* prints a tabloid history of the events, beginning with the assertion on June 22, by a number of Sudanese notables at Omdurman, that they were loyal to the existing régime in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The next day the Egyptian Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, leader of the Nationalists, assured the Egyptian Chamber in Cairo that the Sudanese were clinging to Egypt and were most anxious to join her, and that Egypt would insist on the complete evacuation of the Sudan by Great Britain.


SUDAN
DEMAND THAT SUDAN BE HANDED OVER TO EGYPTIAN GOV'T

FUZZY WUZZY GETS A SCARE

JOHN BULL: "Nothing doing!"

—*The Star* (Montreal).

The day following, June 24, disorderly anti-British demonstrations were organized at Khartum and Omdurman by the White Flag Society, which is said by *The Times* to be "financed and inspired from Cairo." Thenceforward the record consists of a series of declarations on the British and on the Egyptian side and also of demonstrations which toward the end of August resulted in the fracas at Atbara. By the Sirdar's order, we are told, a court of inquiry has been set up to hear evidence on the firing by the Egyptian infantry on the mutineers, of whom two were killed, two have died of their wounds, and sixteen were wounded.

The New Leader, which is a stanch supporter of the Labor Government, shares what it calls the general view that it would be disastrous to conciliate the Egyptian National Government by handing over the Sudan to its administration, yet it tells us that:

> "Nothing is gained by adopting the hectoring tone of the Conservative press, or by forgetting the delicacy and ambiguity of our own position in the Sudan. We are not its sole sovereign; we are partners with Egypt in a *condominium*. Rights she has, which are not wiped out by the foolish behavior of her hot-head patriots. There is certainly nothing unreasonable in her request that the inquiry into the unfortunate Atbara affair should be conducted jointly by British and Egyptian officers.
>
> "There is, we think, no reason as yet to question the official view that the various Sudanese populations are on the whole contented with our rule, and would prefer it to that of the Egyptians, of which they had disastrous experience in the past. The recent rioting was confined to the towns, which have a partially Egyptian population; the natural leaders, tribal and religious, of the Sudanese peoples have quite recently given spontaneous proof of their contentment. To accept this fact is one thing; to assume that the pro-Egyptian movement is doomed to die of its own artificiality is too rapid an inference. The generation which remembers Egyptian rule has died out. Movements which start in towns have a way of spreading to the villages. The Egyptian agitators have already won over the students, or some of them, in the Khartum colleges, and also the more or less organized workers of the river port. There are always grievances on which such an agitation can play, and Mohammedan peoples, even when race divides them, have a formidable instinct of solidarity against Christian strangers in their land."

The official view may be true to-day, this weekly admits, yet it remembers "those Olympian dispatches of Lord Cromer's about the handful of Egyptian extremists in his day" and the "much more recent affectation" that Zaghlul Pasha's following was not "the real Egypt." The "handful," we are told, turned out, when heads were counted, to be 95 per cent. of the population, and *The New Leader* asks:

> "Can we be sure, after this experience in Egypt, that the agitation in the Sudan may not spread to the tents and mud hovels beyond the towns? On a far-sighted view, it may be prudent as well as right to handle the Egyptians in a spirit of conciliation. We can not hand over the Sudan to them, but there are many other ways in which we can meet them.
>
> "We still believe that our suggestion of going to the League of Nations for a settlement, which might end in the conferring of a mandate for the Sudan on this country, is worth consideration. Since we wrote, the French press, always alert on questions which touch Egypt, has made a similar proposal. Both the *Temps* and the *Quotidien* (the organ of the Left) have proposed what they call 'arbitration.' The proper procedure would seem to be an inquiry by the League, followed, if it thought fit, by a mandate."

A sharp contrast to this view is that of the ultra Conservative London *Saturday Review*, which declares that the only possible course consistent with the dignity and safety of the British Empire is to take the regulation of Sudanese affairs "firmly and irrevocably into our own hands" and to organize the country as a British Protectorate, or under whatever form of government may be found best to suit its status as a land under British control and entirely removed from Egyptian influence. This weekly remarks further that the tenor of the British Gov-

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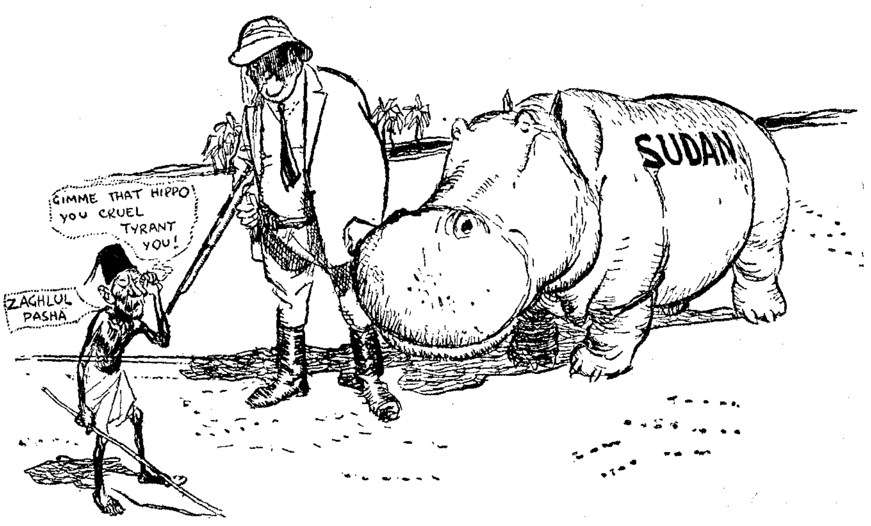
ernment's reply to the Egyptian note on the subject of the Sudan may seem to many to be as firm and as final as the occasion requires, but reiterates its belief that Britain's only way to safety is to put the administration of the Sudan on a separate basis as speedily as possible and without further reference to Egyptian demands, and it observes:

> "Such a conclusion becomes even more patently inevitable from a consideration of the manner in which Mr. MacDonald's note has been received in Egypt. Its terms may have satisfied most people in England, but in Egypt its seemingly decisive expressions have produced no effect at all. The Egyptian extremists simply do not believe that the British Government is to be taken seriously when it announces its intention not to hand over the Sudan to Egyptian rule. Nor, indeed, can their indifference or incredulity be a matter for wonder."


SUDAN
GIMME THAT HIPPO YOU CRUEL TYRANT YOU!
ZAGHLUL PASHA

NOT BIG ENOUGH TO MANAGE IT

JOHN BULL: "You couldn't keep it, even if I gave it to you."

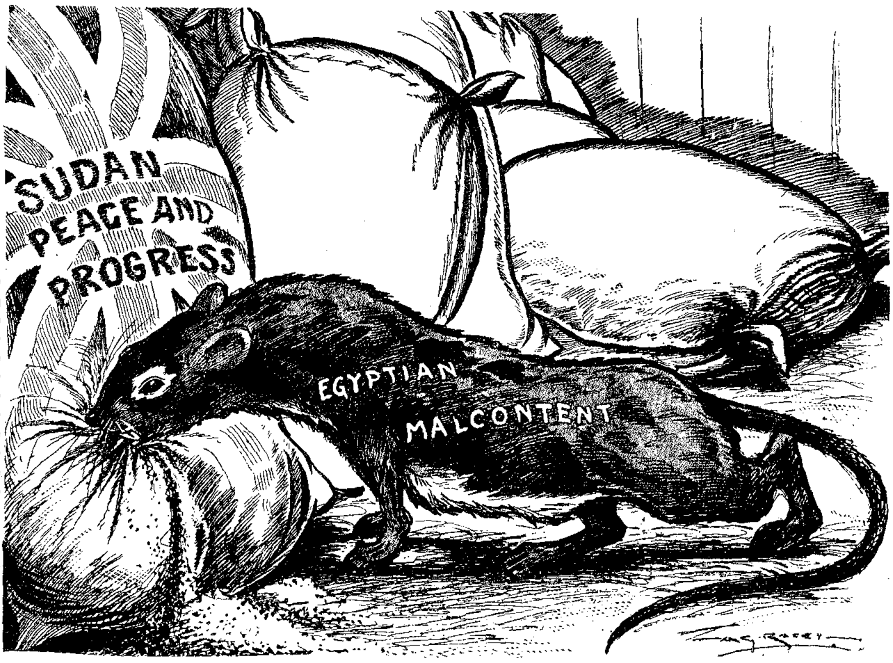
—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).

Less truculent in tone by far, tho firm, is the London *New Statesman*, which advises us that the heady nationalism of the Egyptians has led them into two capital mistakes. The first is their claim to the sole sovereignty of the Sudan, and on this point we read:

> "It is a claim that is good neither in law nor in equity. Egypt lost the Sudan forty years ago, after a long period of misgovernment, and when the Dervish power was finally overthrown in 1898 it was not Egypt that overthrew it, but the joint attack of Egypt and Great Britain. It is true that two-thirds of the cost of reconquering the country fell on the Egyptian treasury and one-third upon us, and that two-thirds of Lord Kitchener's troops came from the Egyptian Army, and one-third from the British. But a large proportion of the Egyptian Army forces were Sudanese, and the brunt of the fighting fell on the British and Sudanese units. We recall these facts, not in order to cast any aspersions on Egypt, but merely to show the absurdity of the Cairo coffee-house legend that the Egyptians won back the Sudan. The Egyptians, in fact, had about as much chance of winning back the Sudan by themselves as the Spaniards of winning back their empire in America. After the reconquest, the Sudan was put, by the Anglo-Egyptian Convention of 1899, under a *condominium*. This, in theory, made Egypt and Great Britain more or less equal partners in the administration. In practise, of course, since Egypt was then under our tutelage, it meant that the real authority and responsibility lay with us. Nobody suggests that in these twenty-five years we have abused our authority or been false to our responsibility. It is admitted, alike by our bitterest opponents in Egypt and by the most vigilant critics of imperialism at home, that we have done well in the Sudan—and done well not merely for ourselves, but for the Sudanese and for the interests of Egypt."

The New Statesman goes on to say that when Zaghlul Pasha asserts that "the Sudan forms part of Egypt and Egypt can not live without the Sudan," he is talking rhetorical nonsense, and he knows it. Egypt certainly can not live without the Sudan in the sense that Egypt can not live without the Nile, whose upper waters flow through the Sudan, this weekly admits, but adds that nobody denies Egypt's right to her water-supply, and that it has been made clear from the beginning of the controversy that "we should deal with her justly and even generously in that matter." As to the claim that the Sudan is a part of Egypt, we read:

> "The ethnological arguments put forward by the Egyptians are preposterous, and the 'self-determination' arguments are cool impudence. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the Sudan are negroes or Hamitic tribes or Arabs. They are not Egyptians, and many of them actively dislike and distrust the Egyptians. To hand them back to Egypt in the name of self-determination would be about as bad a joke as to hand back the Croats to Hungary—save, perhaps, that the Croats might at least expect efficient administration, and the Sudanese could expect nothing of the sort."



THE DESTRUCTIVE NILE RAT

Eating its way into the prosperity of the country.

—*The Star* (Montreal).

The second error of the Egyptian Nationalists, according to this weekly, has been their miscalculation of British public opinion. When they were struggling for their own independence, it recalls, they were sure of powerful support in Britain and were appealing "to our honor, to our pledges solemnly given," but—

> "The Sudan is a very different matter. When Mr. MacDonald declares that we shall not abandon the Sudan, he has every section of British opinion behind him, Socialists as well as Conservatives, idealists as well as realists. There is not one person in ten thousand in this country who thinks that we ought to make a present of the Sudan to King Fuad."

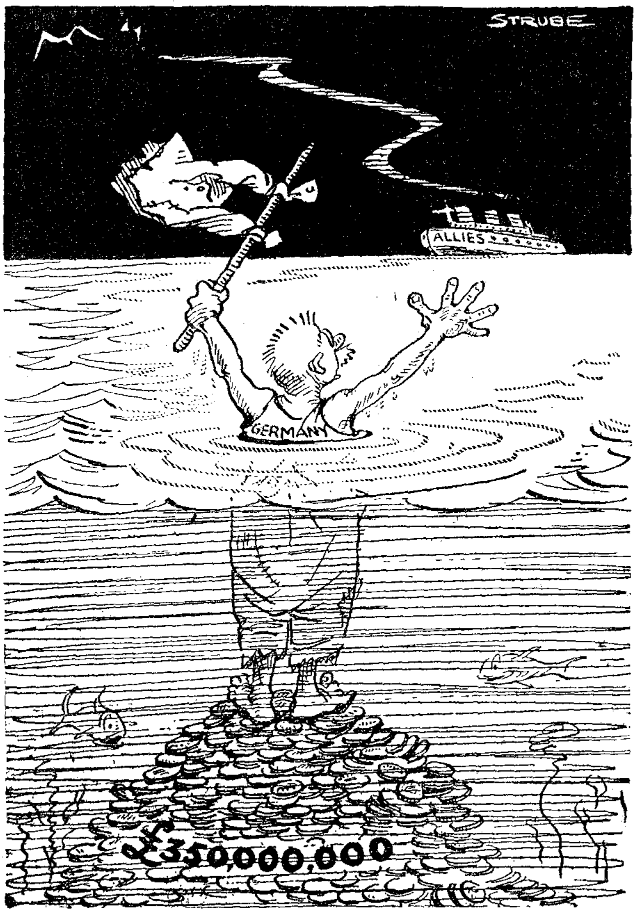
FOREIGN INVESTORS IN GERMAN REAL ESTATE

MUCH REAL ESTATE was bought in Germany by foreigners during the inflation period in that country, we are told, when the American dollar was the only standard by which money was gaged and when speculation was at its peak. Foreign buying of German real estate began with the downward movement of the mark in 1920 and continued till 1923, according to *German Trade Reports and Opportunities* (Berlin), but it came to a stop when foreigners realized that the investment was by no means a short-term one and that the element of risk in this speculation, combined with the remoteness of the actual property made such purchases undesirable. At the height of the speculation period, we are told, apartment houses changed hands several times within a few days, and it is a matter of record that houses bought in the morning were sold again several times in the afternoon, the sales depending solely upon the quotation of the mark. This organ of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany goes on to say:

> "German real estate was at that time not handled in Germany only; speculators in Vienna, for instance, bought and resold German real estate by photograph, and there are now foreign holders who control entire blocks of city buildings in practically all principal cities. The magnitude of sales for foreign account can well be imagined when it is realized that in Berlin, for instance, principally in the residential sections, nearly one-half of the apartment houses are now owned by foreigners. In the city of Wiesbaden, occupied by the French, 28 per cent. of the buildings are foreign owned, particularly by Frenchmen. It should be noted, however, that at the present time, entire blocks of these very buildings are on the market again. There are no buyers, however.
>
> "The sale of property was in nearly all cases on a cash basis, and in a limited number only were mortgages foreclosed that read in foreign money."

After the stabilization of German currency, we are told, foreign speculators realized that the real-estate business in Germany did not come up to expectations. Also it appears that buyers were discouraged by the introduction of rental regulations, fixing rentals at a percentage of peace-time rent. And now—

> "At the present time the situation on the real-estate market is actually bad. Apartment houses are now offered for 10, 12 and 15 per cent. of their actual value; a large building in Berlin, for instance, of the value of more than 400,000 gold marks (nearly $100,000) is offered for 50,000 to 60,000 gold marks, with no buyer in sight.
>
> "It is a fact that at the present time foreign owned real estate is offered in large quantities. Buying tendency, however, is very limited, as capital can not be invested without sure prospects for paying a fair return.
>
> "The outcome of this unparalleled situation is that foreign real-estate holders in Germany have organized an 'Association of Foreign House Owners in Germany' in order to protect their interests. They desire especially to bring about a change in the rental laws so that a better return of their investments may be obtained.
>
> "The fact remains that, as a whole, and as a long-term investment, the purchase of real estate in Germany by foreigners will ultimately be a good investment, and it was no doubt speculation only which prompted foreigners to buy German real estate. At any rate, it will be a better speculation than the speculation in the German mark."



HELP!

According to a high British financial authority the Germans have made a profit of £350,000,000 by the sale of marks.

—*The Daily Express* (London).

SOVIET SATISFACTION WITH THE BRITISH AGREEMENT

A NEW ERA BEGINS in the relations between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the largest capitalistic Power in the world, say Soviet spokesmen of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, and so its conclusion is pictured as one of the most important developments in the history of Soviet contact with the world of capitalism. According to Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, as quoted in a Moscow dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian*, the Treaty is "equivalent to international recognition of the October revolution as the basis of a Soviet State" and he described it further as "the result of five years' peaceful duel between the Soviet Republic and capitalist countries." Mr. Rakovsky, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires at London, said at a plenary session of the Moscow Soviet in discussing the Anglo-Soviet agreement that:

> "Those who supposed that the Soviet Power could impose upon the peasant multitudes payment of the hateful debts of Czarism were mistaken. The Soviet Power, which is based on the revolutionary conscience of the workers of the Soviet Republic, would cease to be a Power if it were not loyal to its revolutionary origin. We are firmly convinced that the Treaty will be ratified by the British Parliament."

As to what the British Parliament may do with the Treaty when it comes up for consideration, our readers will remember that this subject was discust in the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 13. Among the Russian press we find the Moscow *Isviestia* saying that the agreement was reached only after an acute struggle between international capital, represented in London by British and American bankers and opposed to England's recognition of the Soviet Government, and the British laboring classes, as well as other liberal and radical elements. But it declares:

> "However strong was the pressure of the capitalists, the mind of the broad sections of the British nation, desirous of normal relations with the Soviet Union, proved to be still stronger. The British delegation had to give up its original demands and return to the conference with a formula approaching the Soviet proposals."

Concerning the British loan to the Soviet Government, provided

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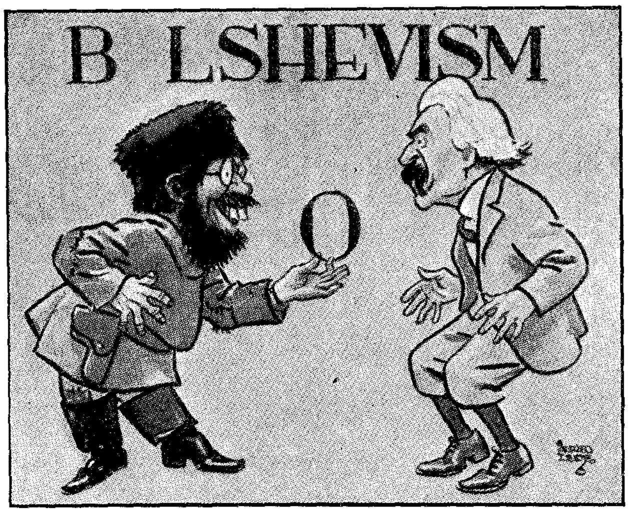
for in the Treaty, on condition of the fulfilment by Russia of various obligations, this journal says:

"We are a very realistic people and we understand the value of credits. The Anglo-Russian conference is the best proof of the fact that we handle the question of loans in a very businesslike way. However, it would be a great mistake to think that the Soviet Union would accept loans on conditions similar to those dictated by the exchanges of the world to the Germany of Ebert and of Stresemann. We do not need anything like the Dawes Report, for the Soviet Union is a State dependent in no way upon the world's capital."



A PESSIMISTIC BRITISH VIEW

"All that Ramsay is likely to get."

—*The Bystander* (London).

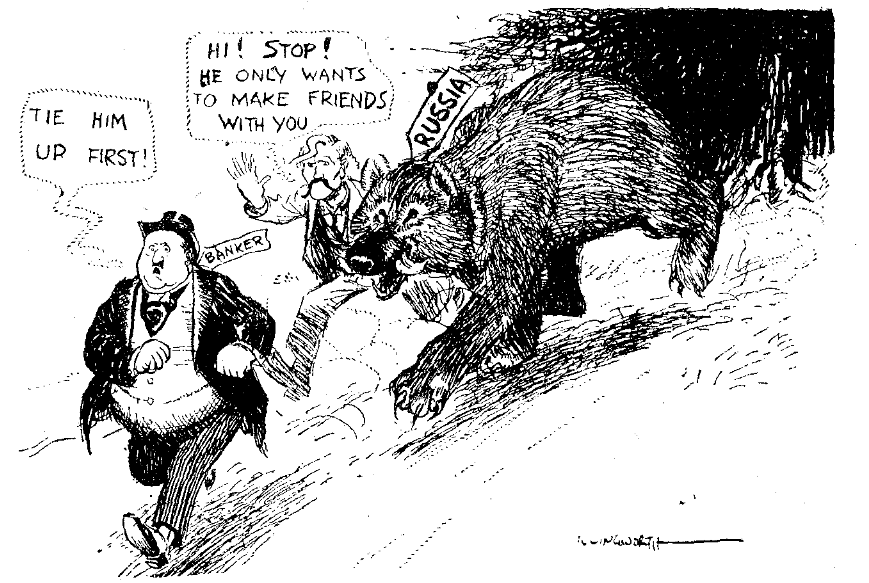
The Moscow *Pravda* also deals with the economic aspect of the Treaty, saying:

"The conclusion of the Treaty must be followed by negotiations of the interested parties to elaborate a detailed agreement fixing the figures in the transaction. The document of August 8 is an algebraic formula in which letters must be replaced by figures. This, however, does not diminish the significance of the Treaty. The British Government has consented in principle to guarantee a loan to Russia to be raised in England, and this is a great and lasting achievement of the Soviet Republic. The British Government has thus in the form of a Treaty exprest its willingness to guarantee the paying capacity and the good faith of the Soviet Government. This is a new fact which will exert a great influence upon the free and unhampered development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and the surrounding world."

Yet this newspaper remembers that all depends upon the agreement to be reached between the British creditors and the Soviet Government, for the loan will be advanced only in case a way of satisfying them is found. So it observes that "we are thus confronted with immense difficulties in future, but this does not lessen the importance of the Treaty."

But Prof. P. Miliukoff's anti-Soviet *Posliednia Novosti* (Paris), is of the opinion that as long as the figure of the indemnity to be paid by the Soviet régime to its British creditors and the figure of the loan to be advanced to Russia are not fixt, the whole Treaty is a meaningless piece of paper. "Why then was it concluded?" he asks and goes on to say:

"There is in English a very expressive untranslatable word, namely, 'fake.' . . . With this word Mr. Lloyd George described the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and its defects. It is a relief to see that in perpetrating an act of foolishness, its authors did their best to confine its bearing to the particular moment of the act and to the particular demagogical purpose for which it was undertaken. The leaders of the Labor party had only one justification in concluding the Treaty—they had to please the opinion of their supporters. But these leaders have put into the heads of their followers a wrong conception of the Russia of to-day."


HI! STOP! HE ONLY WANTS TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH YOU
TIE HIM UP FIRST!
RUSSIA
BANKER

WHAT SOME IN WALES THINK

"Once bitten, twice shy."

—*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

Meanwhile, a British press supporter of the Labor Government, *The New Leader* (London), notes that a section of the Liberal party, led by Mr. Lloyd George, has decided to oppose the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, and it predicts that Liberalism "with half its press still stanch for the Treaty, will go to its wreck in this contest." We read then:

"By the Treaty the Labor Government must stand or fall. Here at last is a 'question of confidence.' We must prepare at once to defend this settlement. Its clauses will stand close examination, but the details must not obscure the broad meaning of our achievement. The main fact is that by the recognition of its Government, Russia has been brought back into the society of civilized peoples. That is the indispensable first step toward the making of the peace which Mr. Lloyd George marred, and the creation of a League where he made a Clique of Nations. Without Russia's collaboration we can complete no policy of disarmament or arbitration; by recognizing her, Mr. MacDonald laid the first stone of the new temple of peace. The Treaty itself hardly reveals the scope of the policy behind it. Our policy looks to the future: the Treaty liquidates the past. It is a settlement of a complicated mass of claims, in themselves of only secondary importance to the nation's life. Their importance lay in this, that they blocked the advance to any creative policy in Russia. Without credit, her effort to develop the enormous resources of her grain-fields, her forests and her Siberian pastures will advance but lamely and slowly. But no loan was possible while the City cherished its grievance. Our critics suppose that in order to induce Russia to satisfy the bondholders, we have reluctantly bribed her with the conditional promise of a guaranteed loan. That is to invert our motives. On the contrary, we regard the loan as the most beneficial aspect of the settlement. We wanted to make a great national investment in the reconstruction of Russia, and as the necessary preliminary to this, we have negotiated a method of settling the City's claims."

These statements are made in *The New Leader* by its editor, H. N. Brailsford, who goes on to say that the raising of a sum of money will be guaranteed for purposes which must be stated and he adds:

"The purposes will all be reconstructive, and of this sum two-thirds at least will be spent in this country. Russia is the market of the future."

FRENCH EXPOSURE OF A FAKE

THE ASTONISHING REPORT that was cabled to the American press and may have met the eye of some of our readers, to the effect that certain priceless Napoleonic souvenirs and gold spoons of irreplaceable quality had disappeared after a reception given to American advertising men by the President of France, has been investigated by a DIGEST representative in Paris, and turns out to be a sheer fake, which President Doumergue himself was prompt to expose. According to official advices obtained by a French journalist of prominence, there is no "foundation whatever" for the story of "pillaging" at the reception to the American Advertising Clubs at the Palais de l'Elysée, and its origin is characterized as "a deliberate, unashamed invention" of an American press correspondent. A version of the canard that was given in a column in the Paris *Œuvre* read as follows:

Gerschel photograph in *L'Illustration* (Paris)

"THE MOST PLEASANT AND CORDIAL OF PRESIDENTS"

Who cleared up the mystery about souvenirs being taken from the Elysée Palace, by branding the story as being without "the slightest atom of truth."

> "There are strange whisperings heard about the Elysée on the subject of the recent visit of the Advertising Clubs. These eminent representatives of American publicity were admirably received by Mr. Doumergue. The buffet, especially, had received complete attention, and the citizens from the dry States did honor to our national champagne. After this their natural joviality took free rein, at the expense even, it is said, of the dignity of the President.
>
> "When his guests had gone he perceived that the drawing-rooms of the Elysée had been subjected to veritable pillage. Certain Napoleonic souvenirs had disappeared, and also two dozen gold spoons. It is known that our American friends are fanatical collectors of souvenirs. Those they have taken from the Elysée will no doubt help the French propaganda of the advertising men of New York."

As the Paris *Liberté* repeated the yarn, it appears that Mr. Gaston Doumergue, "the most smiling and most cordial" of chief executives, offered "certain tourists from a country still friendly and also formerly allied" a comfortable luncheon in which tea and chocolate were served in marvelous Sèvres cups with little spoons of bright gold. When discovery was made of the disappearance of certain objects of value, this daily tells us, the President still smiled and said "when these jolly fellows get back home they will send us lots of visitors. This is the best kind of propaganda."

In demolishing the whole structure of misrepresentation, the Paris *Œuvre* says:

> "We echoed the story of certain incidents said to have marked the reception of the American Advertising Clubs at the Elysée. The Secretariat of the Office of the President of the Republic advises us that our good faith has been imposed upon and asks us to say that everything passed at the reception in the most correct manner."

This positive denial has been repeated by the President's secretary, through various sources, official and other, and he is said to wish to have it thoroughly understood by the American public that "there is not the slightest atom of truth in the story."

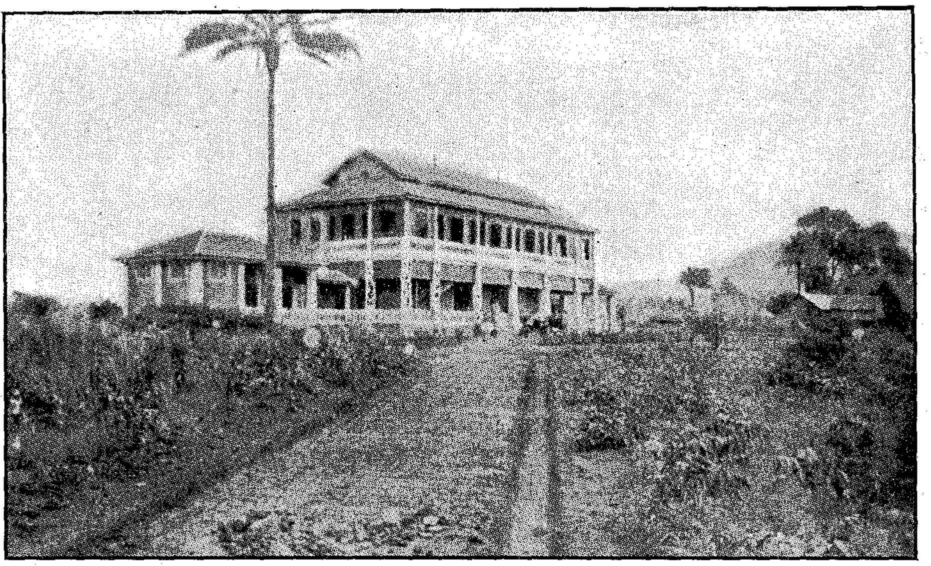
Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the visit of the American Advertising Clubs to Paris awoke a real interest in the press and among business men because of the contrast between the status of advertising in this country and in France. Incidentally their sojourn in London was no less an event in the publishing world there, as is apparent from comment in the London press. But in Paris they were received "as the equals of monarchs," we are told, and this is said not to be surprizing considering the extraordinary importance in these days of advertising and publicity. A Paris correspondent of the *Dernières Nouvelles de Strasbourg* writes:

> "These great specialists from overseas declared that in their country every business wishing to keep or increase its profits needs to devote a minimum of from 5 to 10 per cent. of its outlay to its advertising budget. It is true that we have not yet grasped what an incomparable arm publicity may be in the reflex action of selling to great masses of the public. Nor should we criticize any campaign destined to advance the knowledge of our nationals on this point. But it must be noted that there is a danger of unfortunate exaggeration which must be avoided, especially when there is a question of a city like Paris.
>
> "It is known that for several months the Prefect of the Seine has sought in other domains than that of taxes for a certain portion of his budgetary requirements. He has let for publicity purposes the walls of our post-offices, which were formerly bare. . . . Let us congratulate him on this, but let us warn him against certain excessive projects of this nature such as transforming the Eiffel Tower into a gigantic advertising mast for electric signs, or the placing of signs on the iron grills that protect our trees, or on the benches in our parkways. . . .
>
> "Let us give all the room in the world to Her Majesty Publicity, for she deserves it. But let us be on our guard against the intoxication of words and sayings in vogue, and let us remember that if the Americans come in crowds to Paris it is because perhaps they long for a change from Broadway. We shall be acting wisely in protecting the famous sites in our large cities and in keeping our monuments of the past safe from the attacks of modernism."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR APES

INFANT MONKEYS WILL BE NURSED and raised with the greatest care in an institution soon to be opened in French Guinea, in Africa. This is not the idea of some eccentric millionaire, but is a serious attempt on the part of the Pasteur Institute of Paris to obtain these animals in large numbers for the preparation of protective serums to be used for diseases to which other creatures are not subject. This "monkey-nursery" is described at some length in *Le Quotidien* (Paris) by Louis Roubaud, who derives his information from Professor Calmette, the well-known French authority on immunization, who will have charge of its installation. Says Mr. Roubaud:



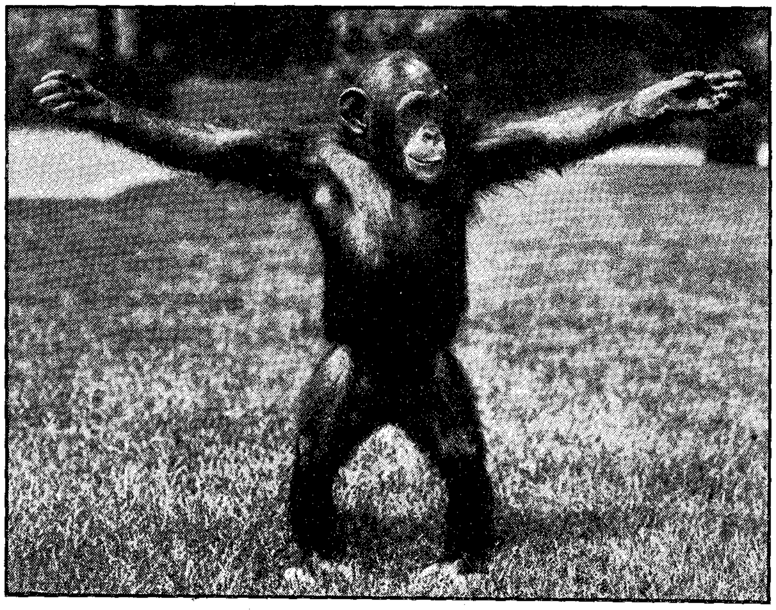
From *L'Illustration* (Paris)

THE AFRICAN MONKEY-NURSERY

"Here is something that Kipling did not foresee.

"A monkey-nursery has been opened at Kindia, in Guinea. The final touches are being applied to the installation.

"The chimpanzees, explains Professor Calmette, will each have his cottage, built on piles, at some distance from the ground, for the night. They will remain there, attached by a belt to a chain of sufficient length. By day they will enjoy great liberty, under surveillance. They will be taken to walk by leading them by the hand, like children. Native women will act as their nurses and will take care of them in their play, during their education, and at table.



"COME AND TAKE ME FOR A WALK!"

"This is the extreme of solicitude.

"Professor Calmette has not undertaken, however, without good reason, the rôle of foster father and pedagog for these African apes. His love for chimpanzees is measured by the services that we may demand of them—and we shall require quite a number!

"The guinea-pig has given us all he can. We have little more to expect from him. The dog, well understood to be the friend of man, continues to resist our best diseases. In short, the animals of our country, wild or tame, are not even capable of contracting leprosy, the eruptive fevers, yellow fever, or even the common grippe, of such current usage among our race.

"What ingratitude!

"So much the worse for them. We shall show them less hospitality in our laboratories, and shall turn our attention to those creatures who pursue their unstable dreams from branch to branch. They at least have pushed the spirit of imitation far enough to adopt our physical maladies.

"Alone among the animals they have the privilege of offering a favorable field of study in roseola, scarlatina, typhus, trachoma, and a hundred other gentilities of which we wish to make them the grateful recipients.

"It was thus indispensable, goes on Professor Calmette, since we can not take man for experimentation, to procure for our work large numbers of apes.

"Hence the necessity for a center of recruitment and training.

"And so was created the monkey-nursery of Kindia.

"The Pasteur Institute took the initiative in establishing this new laboratory. Governor Poiret of Guinea placed at its disposal a vast domain at Beko, two and a half miles from Kindia. It is the best place in the world for this particular purpose.

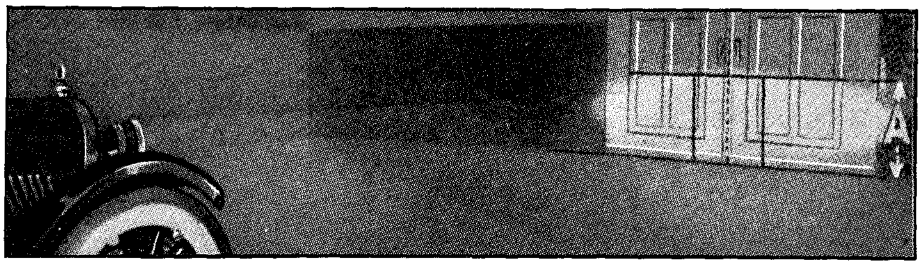
"Situated between two watercourses, forming a peninsula, it lies in a wooded and fertile region, near a great forest peopled by numerous families of chimpanzees and other apes.

"The laboratory, which has already begun work under Veterinary-Major Wilbert, includes, besides the director's dwelling, quarters for members of scientific missions, for their European or native assistants with their families, a water-system, etc.

"The nursery proper is made up essentially of several parks with dwellings and special infirmaries for large and small monkeys."

Picturesque as this foundation may appear, its high scientific interest may be easily understood. Professor Calmette hopes, we are told, that about the end of 1924 it will be possible to undertake at Kindia some of the investigations already on the program of the Pasteur Institute. Besides the inoculation of most of the germ diseases to which other animals are resistant, the pensioners of Kindia will lend themselves to a great variety of physiological and psychological experiments. Mr. Roubaud goes on:

"Notably there will be pursued among them the trials of anti-tuberculosis vaccination, whose encouraging early results have recently been announced by Professor Calmette.



Illustrations by courtesy of *The National Safety News* and U. S. Bureau of Standards

TEST YOUR HEADLIGHTS BY FOCUSING THEM ON GARAGE DOORS. GOOD ADJUSTMENT WITH CAR LOADED

"Numerous races will be assembled here—the galagos, who use their tails as cravats; the papions, who are dog-faced; the drill, who resembles an inn-keeper; the sphinx, with his conical muzzle, and the cercopithecus, with his hanging jowls. But the finest subjects in the nursery will be the chimpanzees.

"They bear our climate badly. The Pasteur Institute has no more in its laboratory at Paris; the two last specimens have just died. It is hoped, down there, that they can be brought to adult age in domestication.

"It will be extremely interesting, adds Professor Calmette, to observe their mental development.

"Perhaps an education, methodically conducted, inspired by modern pedagogic methods, will show us that the intelligence of the chimpanzee is quite perfectible. Here is a tempting field for the zoologists and the philosophers, particularly those whose specialty is experimental physiology.

"The negro nurses of Kindia will look after the baby chimpanzees with maternal care. In the early weeks they will nurse them at the breast. Then they will feed them with sterilized milk to which boiled cereals have been added. Dessert will consist of a little orange juice.

"Little by little the infant ape will be accustomed to eat a banana, then sweetened rice, finally some of the white meat of a chicken.

"Later the growing monkey will be allowed red meat and fresh eggs, and will be given bread and weak tea. These menus will soften his captivity and prepare him for exile, under the cold western skies, to the laboratories where he will one day fulfil his involuntary mission, in the service of science and humanity."

A PLETHORA OF GEMS IN AUSTRALIA—The discovery of a rich field of sapphires in Queensland, Australia, and of a similar field in Ceylon, the latter just announced, has not proved profitable to the miners and prospectors through whose efforts the discoveries were made, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York). In fact, they find the situation vexatious. We read:

"Their position is analogous to that of some of the ancients—the Incas, for example—with whom gold was held in less esteem than some other metals that could be manufactured into objects of greater utility. The Ceylon and Australian producers of sapphires find no one at hand ready to buy their gems. In Ceylon, dealers have not enough money with which to purchase the unexpected quantity of jewels brought to their counters. In Queensland the Government has advanced £30,000 to the miners, and the Minister of Mines is doing everything possible to protect their interests; but the price offered by European dealers is unsatisfactory. The old law of supply and demand seems to operate harshly for these miners of sapphires, as indeed, it is doing even with the base-metal producers of the United States. Unless some such measure of control as protects the diamond market is created, sapphires may become as unacceptable to a fickle public as gold in modern wedding-rings."

HAVE YOU A SAFE HEADLIGHT?

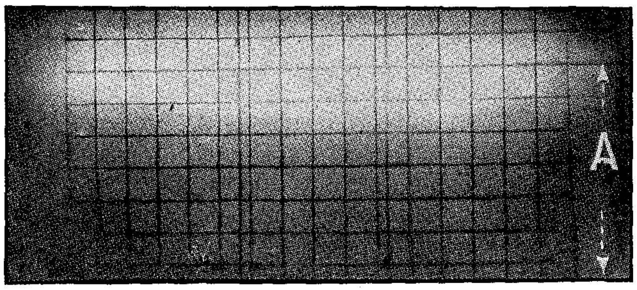
TOO MUCH LIGHT and not light enough are the two causes of the frequent accidents due to automobile headlights. Safety demands proper adjustment so that there will be neither glare nor darkness, says W. Graham Cole, secretary-manager of the Washington, D. C., Safety Council, writing in *The National Safety News* (Chicago). Every one who drives on city streets or country highways, knows not only the inconvenience but the actual danger of blinding and dazzling headlights. A careful driver—if he has sufficient time—will usually draw to the side of the road and either go slow or stop entirely, while a less thoughtful driver rushes past him in a blaze of light which may, and only too often does, end in a serious accident. Mr. Cole goes on:

"In some States the courteous driver is expected to dim his lights when meeting another vehicle. One would not think of passing an approaching car at thirty miles an hour with eyes blindfolded, yet that is exactly what happens when a driver suddenly dims his lights. When you suddenly, by dimming, cut down the light produced by your bright headlights, it requires two or three seconds for your eye to readjust itself. During this time you have traveled one hundred feet or more, practically blinded.

"Dimmers, furthermore, after dark provide insufficient light for the motorist to see objects clearly—particularly persons in dark clothes who may be on the street or highway. According to accident figures obtained from all over the country, more serious and fatal accidents are caused by the lack of proper light than are caused by too bright or glaring light.

"If, then, a glaring light is dangerous, and a dimmed light is of equal—if not greater—danger, what type of light should a careful law-abiding motorist use? He should have such a light which, when the bright lights are on, will throw a direct beam for some distance along the road in front and on both sides; while at the same time not rising so as to glare in the face of the driver of an approaching vehicle. Such a light is available through a few simple adjustments. From a selfish standpoint—if from no other—a proper headlight is highly desirable.

"The majority of drivers can very easily provide the proper light with their present equipment. There is more general ignorance regarding headlights than regarding any other part of an automobile. Several months ago the U. S. Bureau of Standards invited motorists to drive their cars to the Bureau's grounds to have their headlights tested free of charge. Four hundred availed themselves of this opportunity. Of these over 50 per cent. were found to have glaring lights, while less than 6 per cent. were in even fair condition. Similar conditions exist in every other city.



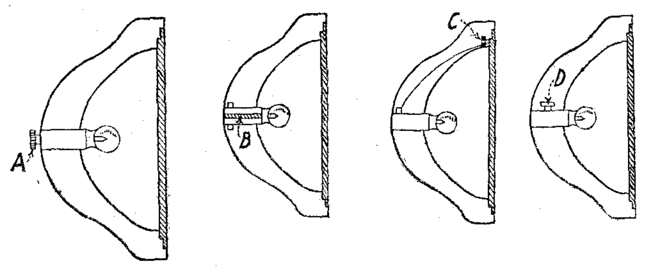
PROPER FOCUS, BUT AIMED TOO HIGH. WILL GLARE

A—Height of lamp centers above floor.

"An approved lens is simply the starting-point of the proper headlight device. The best lens will glare in the other fellow's face—if the lens is simply twisted in its frame. Some lenses are so made that they can not be placed in the frame except in the correct position. In the case of others, care must be used.

"Second, the best lens will glare if the bulb of the headlight is out of focus, or if the headlight is not properly tilted. The green shades often used on the upper half of lights will not absolutely prevent glare if the bulb is not properly focused."

There is one important point to remember, says Mr. Cole: No matter how well your light is adjusted to-day, it may be out of adjustment to-morrow. A severe bump is liable to throw it out. If you put in a new bulb, it is nearly sure to be out of adjustment. He continues:



HOW TO ADJUST LAMPS TO PROPER FOCUS

A: Turn screw. B: Push or turn lamp to move ratchet.
C: Turn screw in rim. D: Loosen set screw.

"To keep a check on this, first, be sure your light is properly adjusted; then drive into your garage and stop at any convenient place, noting where you have stopt. Turn on the bright lights and note the light pictures on the rear of your garage. Then every time you drive in or out, you can automatically get a check on your lights. If you find they have gotten out of adjustment, it will save time and worry to stop and fix them at once.

"There are a few other points to consider—first, that a twenty-one candle-power light bulb is legal in all States having modern headlight laws. Be sure to have this bulb and no other. To have all the light that is coming to you, see that your lens is kept clean and that the reflectors are not dirty, rusted or dented.

"There are many activities which can be undertaken by commercial organizations, automobile clubs and city authorities to help obtain a proper headlight device on every car in the community. This matter should be viewed more from an educational standpoint than from a law-enforcement standpoint. The automobile clubs should have testing screens placed in the leading garages, and encourage motorists to make use of them. The American Automobile Association has published such a screen and they may be obtained by member clubs. It is also suggested that the police department provide these screens at precinct stations, and instead of arresting every offending motorist, bring the motorist to the station, show him by the screen wherein his light is defective, and then give him one or two days in which to return with his headlights properly adjusted."

WHY NOT ENGINEERS IN CONGRESS?—In England it is taken for granted, says *The Engineering News-Record* (New York), that any man who receives national distinction in art, letters, business, industry or engineering is entitled to "stand" for Parliament, and many finally sit there. It continues:

"These reflections come from reading a notable editorial appraisal in London *Engineering* of the late Lord Pirrie, who became chief draftsman of the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff at twenty-two years of age, junior partner at twenty-seven, and was subsequently a force in the White Star Line and other British shipping interests. In the course of its appreciation, *Engineering* rather casually remarks: 'He never stood for Parliament.' Imagine inserting in a memoirs of an American engineer: 'He never ran for Congress.' Such a phrase might be found in an obituary of an American lawyer, but certainly not of a member of any of the other professions, no matter how learned. Compared with Great Britain, America gives little recognition to distinction in the arts, in teaching, or in engineering, when selecting representatives in legislative halls, or in filling administrative positions. This fault, if fault it be, lies primarily with the people at large, but some of it should fall upon the various professions *other than law*: especially upon the engineering profession, many of the members of which are well fitted by education and experience to become valuable public servants."

NEW FRENCH WINDMILLS FOR ELECTRIC POWER

FRENCH ENGINEERS are planning extensive plants of windmills to relieve the country of its heavy burden of payment for imported coal, we are told in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The Eiffel tower in Paris has been employed for experiments on the best means for the utilization of wind-power, and from these results a form of windmill has been devised which is very different from those in use elsewhere, and, according to French calculations, much more efficient and economical than the American and Dutch types. Our windmills are from eight to sixteen feet across and have eighteen or more blades. The new French type has only two blades, but these are much longer. The plans contemplate blades revolving in a circle 100 or 130 feet in diameter. Another novel scheme provides for the use of adverse winds to propel a screw that will drive a ship against the gale. This has actually been done. We read:

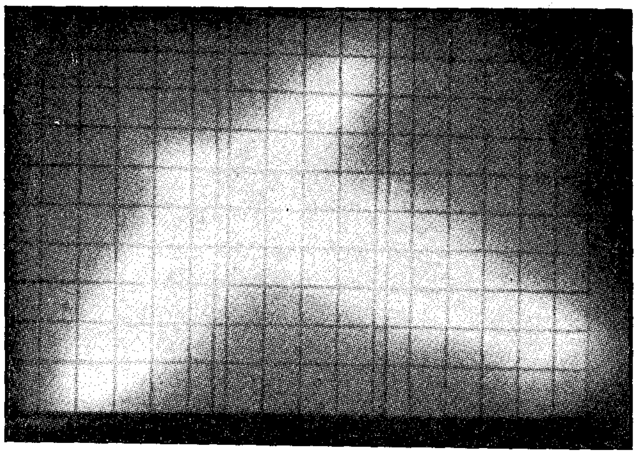
"In the French scientific journal, *La Nature*, Constantin, leader of the syndicate of engineers who have been studying the question of wind-power since 1907, calculates that the 100-foot windmill in a 13-mile wind will give 50 horse-power, and the 130-foot windmill will give 90 horse-power. With a wind of 22 miles an hour the smaller wheel will give 240 and the larger 400 horse-power.

"Constantin proposes to install a series of 130-foot windmills on Mont Ventoux, 5,000 feet above the sea, and figures out that a single machine would deliver an average of over 700 horse-power throughout the year. The velocity at the extremity of the blades in the fastest wind would still not be more than half that of the blades of an airplane propeller, so there would be no danger of their flying off.

"The wheel is to be connected directly with a dynamo to convert the rotary motion into electrical current and do away with gearing, cranks, or cables. The dynamo is encased in a light shell constructed on stream-lines like a fish, so as to offer the least resistance to the wind. The wheel and dynamo turn on a common axis as the wind shifts.

"A row of a dozen or more such windmills are to be connected with an 'aeolian central' where the varying currents are brought together and transformed into a single current of constant intensity that goes out to the consumers. The surplus electricity at hours when the demand is slight is to be used in electric boilers in making steam, which may be stored in accumulators, to be used as needed for heating or power.

"It is anticipated that the power thus derived from the wasted energy of the air may serve to warm houses, run shops, drive shop machinery, heat metallurgical furnaces, and run trains. It is also planned to use wind-power to propel vessels against the wind. Constantin and Joessel equipped a five-ton boat, the *Bois-Rose*, with a 30-foot air-screw, connected with a 42-inch marine propeller, and navigated this vessel on the Seine at Paris in all directions without disturbing the ordinary traffic. The vessel made about four and a half miles an hour in the face of a 15-mile wind."



PROPER FOCUS, BUT LENSES TWISTED. WILL GLARE.

GOLD FROM QUICKSILVER?

HAS A BERLIN CHEMIST of good repute changed mercury into gold? He says he has; and Dr. E. E. Free, writing for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, expresses the opinion that this man's professional standing excludes the suspicion of trickery. Either gold has been obtained by metallic transmutation, realizing the ancient dream of the alchemists, or the Berlin professor has made a mistake. It is too early yet, Dr. Free thinks, to tell which. The production of gold in some such way as this, however, he considers sure to come; and he advises financiers to get ready for it. Its cheap manufacture will not be sprung upon us suddenly, he believes; so that there will be plenty of time to prepare for the industrial and commercial effects. We read in the article named above:

New York *Times* Wide World photograph

DR. MIETHE SAYS HE MADE GOLD FROM MERCURY

But it cost him $60,000 to make one dollar's worth of gold.

> "The newspapers carry another report of a German scientist who is said to have mastered the process of making gold out of some cheaper substance.
>
> "This time the cheaper substance is quicksilver. The scientist who claims to have transmuted it is Professor Miethe of the Technische Hoch Schule in Berlin. Professor Miethe occupies a position of some distinction in the scientific world. If he says that he has made gold out of quicksilver, we must give his remarks at least a respectful attention.
>
> "And he does say so. When the vapor of quicksilver is put inside a glass bulb, not unlike the tubes that dentists and physicians use to produce X-rays, and when this quicksilver vapor is exposed for a long time to the passage of a powerful electric arc, some of the atoms of quicksilver are changed, Professor Miethe says, into atoms of gold.
>
> "Possibly he is wrong. This matter of the transmutation of the metals is a difficult one to study. It is easy to make mistakes. It is always possible that Professor Miethe's quicksilver may have been impure. Or a thin shaving of gold may have dropt off somebody's ring or gotten in accidentally in some other way.
>
> "But here is the important point.
>
> "It is equally possible that he has made gold out of quicksilver. More important still, it is reasonably certain that somebody will some day make gold out of quicksilver or out of something else.
>
> "Financiers say that this would wreck the financial structure of the world.
>
> "Very well. Let the financiers get ready. For artificial gold is one of the things that science is going to produce. Perhaps not this month or this year or even in ten years. But some day it will be done.
>
> "And probably it will be done cheaply. Professor Miethe's artificial gold, even if it is really artificial, is admittedly very costly. It makes no present threat toward the structure of world finance. It would cost, says the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times*, as much as $2,164,000 a pound.
>
> "That will be got around; possibly not by the Miethe process, but by some process. Cheap gold we will one day have.
>
> "The safety of finance lies in the probability that we will not acquire it suddenly. It will take time to work out the riddles of atomic structure that we first must solve.
>
> "These riddles deal with the little particles of electricity, the 'electrons,' that fly around inside the atoms of every known substance. One atom of quicksilver contains, for example, eighty of these electrons.
>
> "The atom of gold differs only in having seventy-nine. There are certain other differences, but the two kinds of atoms are very similar.
>
> "Knock one electron out of an atom of quicksilver and you have an atom of gold. This is what Professor Miethe claims that he has done.
>
> "Enough quicksilver to make a film over a pinhead would require more than 5,000,000,000,000,000 atoms. So, even if quite a number of atoms are changed, the weight of gold produced will be very small.
>
> "Long before the process—or any process—has made gold cheap and valueless, the financiers will have had warning enough to permit the adjustment of business to the change."

FURS AND THEIR CARE

KNOW WHAT YOU ARE BUYING and then take care of it. This is the practical advice given in *The Forecast* (New York) to purchasers of furs, by Louise F. Troxell, who makes acknowledgment, as the source of her information, to an unnamed "sales manager for one of the oldest, largest and most reputable fur houses in America." First of all, know trade names, says Miss Troxell. If you want cream for your strawberries and intend to eat it cold, you do not buy a pint of "cold cream" at the druggist's. Neither, if you desire a sealskin coat, should you buy "Hudson seal" at the furrier's. Both of these terms are well recognized in trade. Both are all right if you know what they mean. The information given in this article regarding the durability of furs and the means to be employed in their preservation is contained in the following paragraphs. Miss Troxell thus quotes her expert:

> "I know of no place where you get what you pay for as you do in the fur world. If you get a coat cheap it is either a cheap coat or—and this happens oftener than you think—it is a stolen one. Of course I do not mean to include the legitimate reductions that can be got in furs in the two sale seasons, January and August.
>
> "There is a growing determination on the part of the reputable dealers to have furs called by their right names. I can not advise too strongly the necessity of this for the protection of buyers. An unscrupulous dealer can sell to a gullible woman anything from cat to dog fur if only he can think of a sufficiently fancy name for it. Now it is all right for people to wear those cheap furs, but they should know what they are getting and should pay for them accordingly. Some dealers are selling this year a fur called marmink. Their customers should know that they are wearing simply the skin of a species of prairie dog, cut into strips, and dyed to resemble mink. Hudson seal has for so long been sold under that name that practically every wearer of such a garment believes herself the possessor of a real sealskin coat. This fur, however, is nothing more or less than seal-dyed muskrat and should always be sold as such. Skunk should be bought as skunk and not as black marten or Alaska sable. Natural muskrat is simply what its name implies, not river mink as it is called by so many dealers.
>
> "The growing scarcity of fine furs is what has brought about this flood of high-sounding trade names. They make women think that they are getting something costly and rare for their money.

"Price has nothing to do with the durability of fur. It is hard to say which is the most durable for practical purposes. We have, however, worked out in our factory what we believe to be the first testing device for determining the wearing properties of furs.

"This device is an electrically-driven buffer that rubs back and forth with a three-inch stroke at the rate of 150 strokes to the minute. We have used this on all kinds of furs. Each sample was given a test of two hours, but a stop was made at the end of every fifteen minutes for observation. At the end of two hours all samples were carefully whipt, combed, and brushed up, to make them look as well as possible.

"We rated natural otter 100 per cent., because at the end of the test it showed no wear at all. On the other hand, the chinchilla fur had practically disappeared at the end of the first fifteen minutes.

"While we do not believe this test to be entirely conclusive, and while the results differ in some respects from the opinion of experts, we found some very interesting and valuable facts. We discovered, for instance, that raccoon, which is usually considered very durable, did not stand up as well as Alaska sealskin, seal-dyed muskrat (Hudson seal), and some other soft, velvety furs that many experts consider less durable than raccoon. This, we think, might indicate that the soft furs would wear better where constant use of an automobile with its consequent rubbing is involved, whereas the raccoon would be better for ordinary street wear.

"To-day I was in a café where two very nice-looking girls were eating lunch. Each one had on what had probably been at the beginning of the season a new and very good fur coat. But now they were sorry-looking sights. I didn't dare, but I wanted to step up and say, 'Young ladies, I can tell you how to improve your appearance 100 per cent. in ten minutes.' If they had been interested—and what young girl wouldn't be?—I would have told them to take those coats out and give them the beating of their lives.

"No other thing will do as much for the appearance of a piece of fur. It would probably pay to get regular furrier's sticks, tho any smooth, flexible ones will do. Lay the garment out flat on a table and go for it hard.

"Only the delicate furs can be hurt by such treatment. It is the life of other furs, and a good going over with a furrier's comb makes a great improvement, too.

"You are probably just waiting to ask me what to do about moths. They are the real bane of the furriers' life, but after much investigation we believe that the best protection against them is the beating with sticks. This should be done regularly about every two weeks. A vacuum cleaner is a good thing to use, but if the moths have already nestled in the fur, this will not dislodge them.

"If you are keeping your furs at home through the summer, I think the best procedure after beating them well is to pack them in a box, wrap the box well in paper, and then seal all cracks in the paper. Hang the whole parcel up, but not in a damp or hot place. Even after taking these precautions it is well to open it up in midsummer to see if all is as it should be.

"What do I think about remodeling old garments? Well, it is nearly always expensive and its advisability depends on the state the garment is in. We can not guarantee the recoloring of furs, and this is often an important part of the making over.

"There is nearly as much to be known about furs as the average person could learn in a lifetime, and I would never advise any one who has not studied them ever to rely on his own judgment. If you are going to buy fur, decide first on a piece that is in good taste for your needs, and then go to an expert, honest furrier and rely on his advice. Once the garment is yours, take care of it."

CLASSIFICATION OF FURS

MORE DURABLE

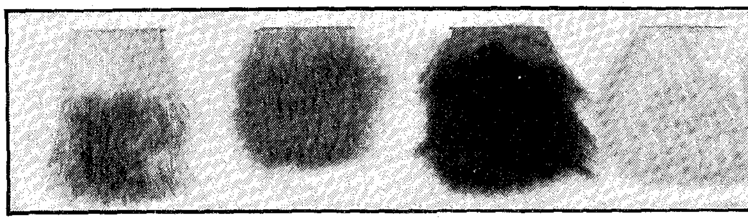
- Bear
- Fisher
- Dyed Skunk
- Civet Cat
- Stone Marten
- European Fitch
- Russian Fitch
- Otter
- Beaver
- Dogskin
- Natural Skunk
- Northern Mink
- Blended Muskrat
- Natural Muskrat
- Raccoon of all kinds
- Opossum of all kinds
- Hudson Bay Sable
- Russian Sable
- Wolverine

LESS DURABLE

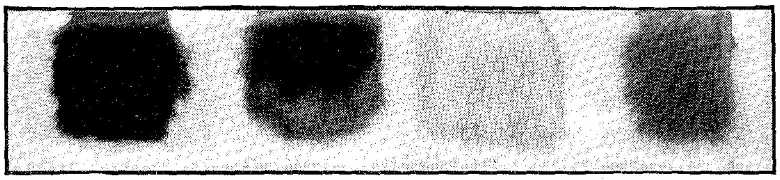
- Ermine
- Kolinsky
- Alaska Seal
- Marmot
- Wallaby
- Pony
- Astrakhan
- Persian Lamb
- Japanese Marten
- White Thibet
- Wolf of all kinds
- Lynx Cat in all colors
- Japanese Mink
- Canadian Lynx
- Seal-dyed Muskrat
- Seal-dyed Otter

DELICATE

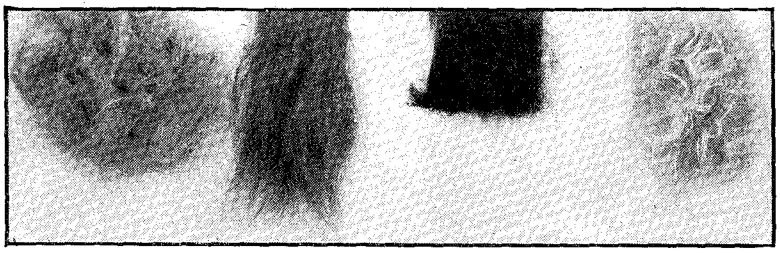
- Fox of all kinds
- Cony of all kinds
- Squirrel of all kinds
- Platinum-dyed Lamb
- Chinchilla
- Mole
- Broadtail
- Caracul
- Wild Cat



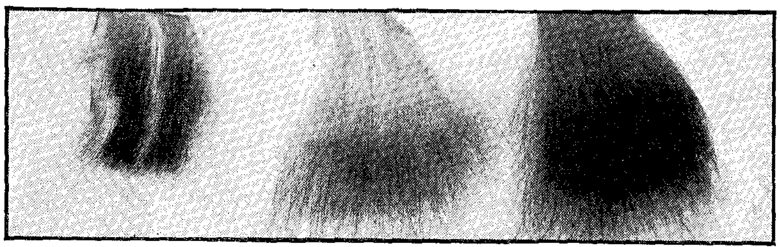
Chinchilla-dyed Australian Cony (Australian Chinchilla) — Mole-dyed Australian Cony (Moline) — Beaver-dyed Cony (Beaverette) — Sheared White Australian Cony (French Ermine)



Alaska Sealskin (*Callorhinus Ursinus*) — Moleskin (*Talpa*) — Weasel, Russian and American (*Putorius Erminia*) (Royal Ermine) — Dyed Weasel (Dyed Beige, Platinum, Gun-Metal, and other shades)



Beige Mongolian Lamb (Also dyed Cocoa, Platinum, Gun-Metal, and other shades) — Dyed Asiatic Kid (Caracul) (Dyed Black, Platinum, Beige, Cocoa Brown, Gun-Metal, and other shades) — Real Black Caracul (The skin from the Astrakhan Lamb taken shortly after lambing time; also dyed Beige, Platinum, and other shades — Krimmer Lamb



Courtesy of *The Forecast Magazine*

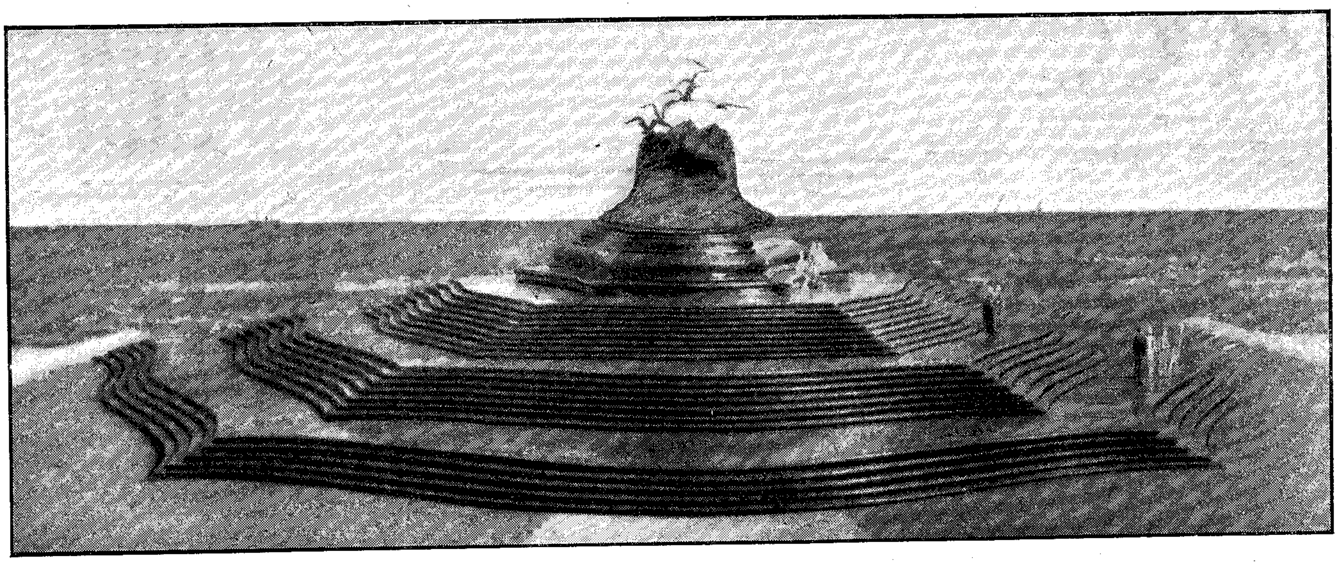
Civet Cat (*Mephitis Putorius*) — Natural American Opossum (*Didelphys Marsupialis*) (Russian Stone Marten) — Baum Marten Shade Opossum (Russian Baum Marten) (Also dyed Black Platinum, Fitch, and other shades)

FUR CHART

CARBON-DISULFID AS AN INSECTICIDE—A paper incidentally recommending carbon disulfid as a means of destroying the clothes moth and its eggs, quoted recently in these columns, included no warning against the dangerous properties of this chemical. Mr. Jerome Alexander, a consulting chemist of New York City, reminds us that it is poisonous and also exceedingly inflammable, and that its vapors are explosive. Those who use it should therefore do so with care.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



HOW THE NATION WILL REMEMBER THE DEAD AT SEA

The memorial designed by Harvey Wiley Corbert to stand on the banks of the Potomac, dedicated to the Navy and Marine dead.

THE FLIGHT OF THE SEA-GULLS

NO MONUMENT SIMILAR in purpose to the proposed Navy and Marine Memorial at Washington exists anywhere in the world. Also, since we are producing something unique, it is proposed to make it the biggest piece of bronze ever cast. Newspapers all over the country have spoken in approbation of the plan thus to memorialize all and every citizen of the United States who has lost his life at sea in any naval or marine activity; and hence it is in no respect a war memorial pure and simple. Miss Mabel R. Boardman is collecting a sum of $500,000 to erect the monument which, we are told in the Boston *Transcript*, "will stand in distinct outline on one of the most prominent sites in Washington at the brink of the Potomac River." In *The Transcript* appear some further words of description:

> "It will be surrounded by water on three sides and will depict an ocean wave of statuary bronze, over which hover seven sea-gulls. This is the largest bronze ever cast and is almost forty feet high. Leading to the wave will be a series of gradual steps and landings, the extreme proportions of which will be 190 feet deep by 156 feet wide. On the landing will be bronze reliefs, describing the history of the Navy, Marine and Coast Guard, and depicting discoveries, travels, fisheries and other activities of the sea. The insignia of every State in the Union also will figure among these plaques. The architect of this memorial is Harvey Wiley Corbert, president of the Architectural League of New York.
>
> "Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, is chairman of the executive committee and plans to raise the money nationally, a campaign having been organized in almost every State of the Union. The Governors of every State will be offered positions on the executive committee, and Governor Cox has already accepted the appointment. Capt. James P. Parker of 43 Kilby Street and Gardiner Poole, representing the fisheries, are taking charge of the Bay State campaign. The money will be raised by enlistment of founders and donors. Four donations of $5,000 each already have been received, as well as gifts from Cardinal O'Connell of Boston and Cardinal Hayes of New York, with letters expressing their unqualified approval of the plan."

Admiral Fiske says of the unusual nature of the tribute:

> "Tho monuments to military commanders adorn selected spots in all civilized countries of the earth, only a few monuments to naval men exist, and virtually all of these commemorate war achievements only. The long and hazardous voyages of the naval and merchant seamen who made the ocean safe for commerce and spread civilization over the earth, tho told in song and story, have never received the recognition which all men know to be the highest; that of an enduring monument, erected on some exalted spot, where it can be seen of men.
>
> "It is the intent of the Navy and Marine Memorial Association to render such a tribute to the men of the sea, of all nations and all times, but especially those of our own nation and our own time. It is to be dedicated to those who have lost their lives in service on the sea, but it will memorialize, as well, those from whom the supreme sacrifice was not required, but who have braved the same dangers as those who did pay it, equally ready.
>
> "The monument symbolizes the grandeur of the sea, suggests the bravery which has conquered it and marked a myriad paths across its waters. It calls on us to visualize what seamen have done through the dim centuries of distant ages and the brilliant years of the recent past, and to pay full homage due to all who have 'gone down to the sea in ships, and have done business in great waters.'"

The recent catastrophe on the warship *Mississippi* gives the Los Angeles *Examiner* occasion to point in telling phrase the appropriateness of the memorial:

> "The heartrending catastrophe on board the *Mississippi* brings a new reminder to us of the perils of those who serve their country in the Navy.
>
> "In all the annals of history, there have been few events comprising such a combination of the powerfully terrible, the acutely painful, and the gloriously brave, as occurred in that steel turret. Nowhere else in the world is there so great a concentration of tremendous power and delicate control of power as in the turret of a battle-ship. The energy of discharge of one of the *Mississippi's* guns is equal to that of 60,000 soldiers' rifles. Yet these guns can be controlled with as much nicety as a woman's needle. No triumph of engineering skill, combined with human nerve and courage, can be found comparable to that in the turret of a battle-ship.
>
> "Of all the works of man there is no single product so illustrative of his triumph over matter as the turret of a battle-ship.
>
> "Yet in an inconceivable fraction of a second, all the triumph

vanishes and disaster takes its place. The highly specialized and terrible, yet beautiful, steel guns and scientific mechanism, and the highly organized human skill controlling them disappear under a white-hot flame and smoke. Dumb nature triumphs, and man falls in agony before her.

"But dumb nature's triumph is short-lived. The unconquerable spirit of man rises; and man, by deeds of valor that can not be surpassed in all the tales of history, achieves another triumph. Then the turret of the battle-ship is made again to function according to his will, and in the service of his country.

"But forty-eight brave men have lost their lives, and the women who loved them have lost those men. Another terrible but glorious page has been written of the service of the sea. Another reminder has been given to our people of their debt to seamen.

"It is to show their appreciation of this debt that the Navy and Marine Memorial has been planned, and is being pushed now to completion. It will stir the pulse of the American people to a fitting sense of gratitude, and stimulate seamen to further deeds of valor and self-sacrifice."

UNDER THE TOWERS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

Conrad borne to his English resting-place far from his native Poland.

CONRAD SPINNING SEA YARNS WITH BONE

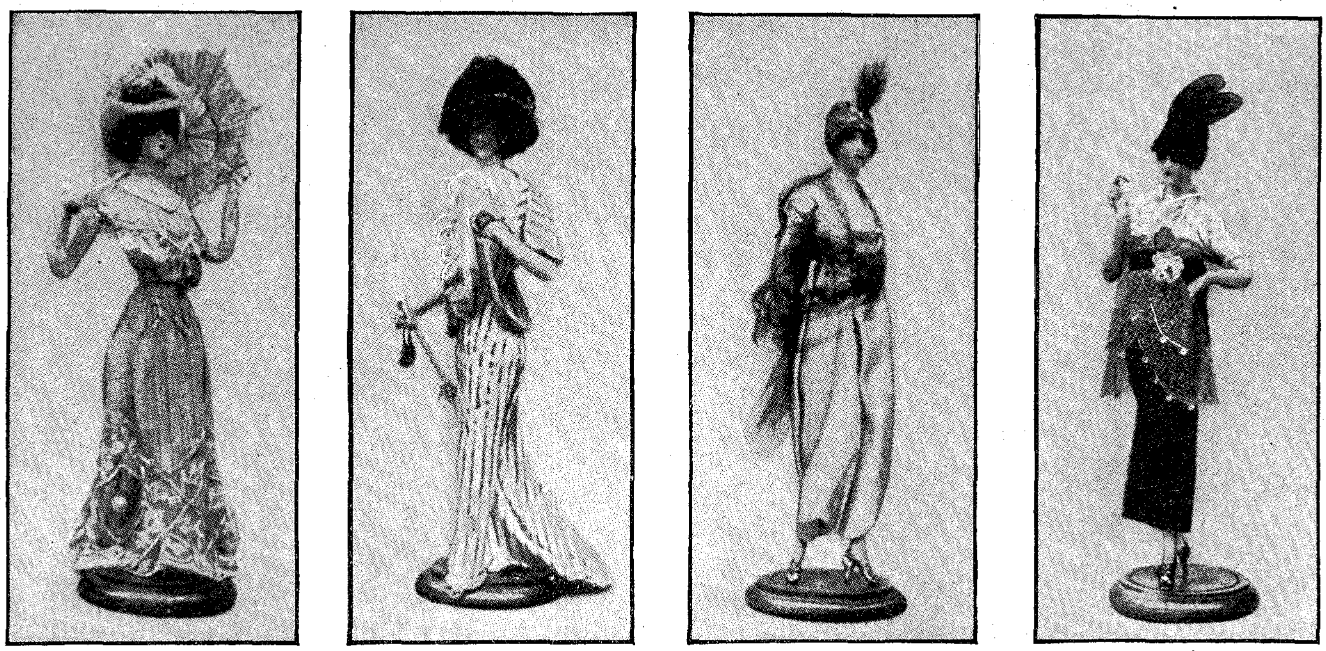
"THE MAN AND THE ELEMENTS—with the apparatus always a bit inadequate." This is the way Conrad always looked at anything that sailed the seas. Modern liners had little interest for him, and all their glory only made him turn away to watch a sailing craft that produced for him such a combination as meant a sailor at sea. Such a view of him is presented by the famous etcher, Muirhead Bone, who, on his brother's ship, accompanied Conrad to America a little over two years ago. Tho we have already treated Conrad in these pages since his death, there has been such a wealth of material in the later-coming British publications that it seems necessary to choose something of the best from his home country. Mr. Bone's contribution to the Manchester *Guardian* is in the nature of a personal tribute, but it shows a discernment that some of the professional literary appraisers miss:

"The soul of Conrad is embodied forever in his books, but there was a formality when he spoke of himself there—an unconscious bit of formal sea manners where a captain must always remember he is captain first, or the result of the deliberation with which he used the English language, or perhaps of the mature age at which he began to give us his confidences when so expert a psychologist could gage all its effects on us. Whatever the reason I was not prepared for the exquisite quality of that personality as a human being—its humor, gaiety, irony, and tenderness—when, after long years as a reader, I became a friend. We crossed to America together last year in the Anchor liner *Tuscania*, from Glasgow, and her captain being my brother, the 'Brassbounder,' and an old friend of Conrad's, the voyage was very memorable to me. It was the first time J. C. had been on a large modern liner, and the handling of her had his close attention. There was a heavy head-wind against us as we cleared from Moville after taking Irish emigrants aboard, and with a pitch-dark night it was not easy getting under way again. I remember Conrad peering from the ship's high bridge and telling me we were the height of a full-rigged ship from the sea and all these decks were like an immense spread of canvas catching the wind. My brother, proud of his ship, tried artfully to trap Conrad into an admiration for her, but the mere size of modern liners gave him no pleasure. He had none of a Kiplingite enthusiasm for material powers—with him it was Man and the Elements, with the apparatus always a bit inadequate. I remember his turning back from the big engine-room—very little of it had sufficed him—and only becoming happy again talking to David, in the captain's room, of all the sailing-ships and small tramp steamers of their mutual acquaintance and what had become of them. They ran over their names most lovingly; odd or to me very ordinary names which these two seamen for some mystic and unfathomable reason seemed beautiful, exactly right and strangely appropriate, and David was able to tell Conrad most of their fates—for their fates seemed all to have been settled in one or other of the Seven Seas. The talk was an odd mixture of the traits of sailors and the traits of ships and the traits of owners, and the continual skipping from the one to the other had something baffling to the landsman."

Mr. Bone found the two men, Conrad and Captain Bone, perfect for "sitters" as he plied his needle or pencil, for "they would sit for long in the immobile way in which people sit who are looking into the past." Further:

"Then a call from the bridge above, and my brother would obediently tap out his pipe and leave us. On the bridge my brother was very careful to instruct all his officers to speak of 'Captain' Conrad, and I think it pleased him. David would not admit that with the passing of the sailing-ship training the merchant officer had declined in any way, but the two old windjammer skippers agreed that they were 'different,' and would never know a peculiar something *they* had known—and leave it at that. The author of 'The Mirror of the Sea' (which my brother said was so exact in its observation of the sea that he wanted it to be a text-book in the navigation schools) did not seem to me to spend much time on this voyage looking at seascapes, but I dare say he sized up things quickly and knew exactly what was happening without appearing to look. He would screw his head (which was deep-set on his shoulders in a very characteristic attitude) slowly round and look upward at the sky with a slightly whistling and quizzical expression which the artist in him and the seaman in him had compounded from all the skippers and all the sea experience he had ever met. He took such attitudes quite unconsciously, but with an inimitable 'finality' which was a joy for the artist to behold. At such a moment he looked what a naval officer would call 'a wise old bird,' but one who had the humor and the artistry to be exactly right. Our camp-chairs and rugs, carefully put out every day for us, were never used, and indeed I can not imagine him with his thick-set, precise figure sprawling on a camp-chair. He wearied a little of the *Tuscania's* endless decks and hamperings everywhere; accustomed to a ship where you could from the master's stand take in everything and her position on the sea with a glance of the eye, he felt here, I imagined, that he was helpless and carried along. I remember him saying, 'It is hotel life, but I don't like hotel life, and it is no improvement when it is floating.'

"Four days off New York we ran into fog and, crossing the lanes of ships from Southampton and Liverpool at the same time, the captain's anxious time set in, and after this there were no more long chats in the captain's room."



1902 1907 1911 1913

THE PAGEANT OF WOMEN'S DRESS FOR THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY. DAME FASHION NEVER CONSENTS

FICKLE FASHIONS OF FEMININITY

WHAT IS CHIC TO-DAY becomes the horror of to-morrow! Do the fashions in women's modes follow any permanent principles of beauty, and if so, why are the modes so transitory? An answer to the question was attempted in a recent exhibition in Paris of miniature models of "Ladies of To-day." The period covered was the past twenty years, and the contributors were the famous couturiers who furnish the world with fashions in women's wear. Eight of these models were reproduced in *L'Illustration* (Paris), and the accompanying comment throws some light on the rapidly changing tastes of the feminine part of the community:

> "These little doll-models, drest by ingenious and nimble fingers, modestly attract from their glass cases the curious and inquisitive gaze. There are twenty-five of them, as many ephemeral and fallen queens, determining year by year the silhouette of the Parisian lady since 1900. Dame Fashion allows each but a brief reign. All have had their hour of success. They all came from the fashionable ladies' tailor, and once represented elegance, the latest and correct style. There are some that we regret. Such have retained their youth and charm. Time seems to have left hardly a mark on them. Fortunately, the fantasy has realized one of those harmonies of lines that passing years do not affect. But Dame Fashion is never content to remain at a standstill once she has made a discovery, but continues to change, for one of the reasons of her existence is this same instability. On the other hand, others seem obsolete for all time, carrying badly an old age which is almost a caricature. They seem further from us than even those older models. The styles of 1900, detestable as they were, lasted too long not to have had their effect on a fashion that is responsive to every influence.
>
> "And then one could see the simplifications take place. The dress frees itself from the over-employment of finery; the skirt becomes shorter, showing off more of the foot and then of the leg, only to become longer again later. This is the natural, inevitable swinging back and forth of the pendulum of fashion. But will the woman who, thanks to athletics, has come to have the desire and the custom of enjoying certain freedom, allow herself to be burdened again by the corset which compresses her figure, or by the dress which trails on the street? What an evolution from the curves of 1902 to the straight lines of to-day!
>
> "What memories, a trifle melancholy if you will, do they bring back—these little doll-models of the Paris of yesterday, the Paris which has already disappeared, which has become almost antiquated, whose ornaments and delight they were!"

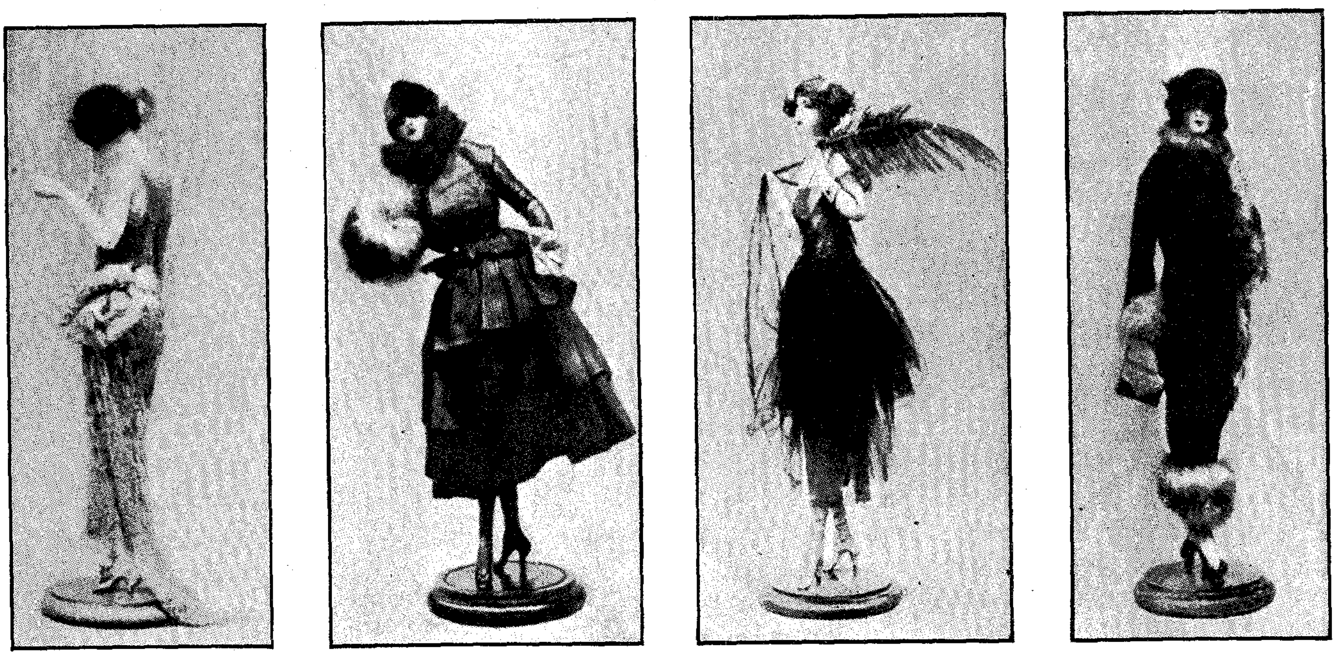
LIVY, LOST AND FOUND

BURIED FOR OVER A THOUSAND YEARS have been "the lost books of Livy." Scholars have bewailed the fact that out of the 142 "books" known to have been composed by Livy on the history of the Roman world, only thirty-five have hitherto escaped the hand of oblivion. But the news has recently come from Naples that the lost books have been recovered by Prof. Mario di Martino-Fusco, paleographer, and archivist of the State archives of Naples. Hardly had the first excitement over the event quieted than doubt was thrown upon the whole report by the sudden disappearance of the discoverer, together with his precious find. Skepticism also was exprest by other scholars over the genuineness of the untranslated manuscripts, showing, perhaps, chagrin that the good fortune of finding them went elsewhere than to themselves. The possibility of a false report has been minified by a later dispatch from Naples giving the imprimatur to the discovery by Prof. Nicola Barone, director of the State Archives of Naples. He permits the New York *Times* "to announce officially that Prof. Martino-Fusco's discovery is quite authentic." *The Times* quotes him as saying:

> "I have known Fusco intimately for years. He has, in fact, been my pupil at the university, and I have no hesitation in stating that I am firmly convinced he has truly made this wonderful find.
>
> "But I do not base this assertion only on my knowledge of him, for I have known of his discovery for a long time. He has on various occasions been in my office and read to me passages from Livy's books which he has so far transcribed. There is no mistaking the style. It is Livy's, all right."

From various sources first details of the manuscripts themselves are becoming known:

> "Livy's history, which begins with the foundation of Rome and ends with the death of Drusus in Germany in the year 9 B. C., comprises 142 books, of which only thirty-five were known hitherto. Professor Fusco has found a complete collection of 150 codices comprising Livy's 142 books, and an index probably added by monks, who copied his works in the Middle Ages.
>
> "The codices, which are encased in rough leather in a fair state of preservation, are in excellent condition, with only slight marginal abrasions and a few dark spots, which, however, do not interfere with the perfect legibility of the text. The text, which



1914 1916 1920 1924

TO REMAIN AT A STANDSTILL ONCE SHE HAS MADE A DISCOVERY, FOR HER *RAISON D'ETRE* IS INSTABILITY

is written in remarkably clear handwriting, would seem to date from the sixth century, but there are signs that show that it was not copied from the original text of Livy but is a copy of a copy. The text is written in 'uncial' or somewhat rounded characters.

"Professor Fusco seems to have been predestined to be the discoverer of the text of Livy, as he has always had a positive passion for that Latin author. He was born in Naples thirty-two years ago, and obtained his degree at Naples University four years ago, dedicating his graduation thesis to Livy. After graduation he applied himself to paleography and, being a man of means, spent his time moving from one library to another, visiting convents and monasteries, hunting for parchments, documents and palimpsests. He taught for a short time at the Lyceum in Naples.

"After his disappearance from Naples some time ago he was found in Capri where, however, he also disappeared. He has now been discovered in Benevento. Apparently after moving from Capri he went to Sorrento and from there to Caserta, and from there again to Benevento. . . .

"It is explained, however, that he wishes to be left alone to continue transcribing Livy's books and also that he prefers that his whereabouts be not known, as he is afraid some attempt may be made to steal his precious documents."

With an excitement scarcely suppress, the London *Daily Telegraph* deals with the question of the find when there was still a disturbing doubt as to its authenticity:

"There is no need to tell students of Roman history what such a discovery as that now claimed would mean, but others may be reminded that Titus Livius, of Padua, was born in 59 B. C. and died in 17 A. D. That is to say, his life covered the most enthralling period of Roman history, the closing days of the Republic and the whole reign of Augustus, who died in 14 A. D. Livy devoted forty years of his life to writing the history of Rome from the earliest days down to the events of the first twenty years of Augustus's reign, and he completed his design in 142 books, of which only thirty-five are now extant, viz., Books I to X and Books XXI-XLV, the last bringing the story down to 167 B. C. Only brief and meager epitomes of the missing books survive, and these do little more than underline the magnitude of a loss which has been deplored by every writer of Roman history and lover of the classics. The last discovery of any fragment of consequence was made in the Vatican in 1772, but hopes of further lucky finds have long since been virtually abandoned, and there will be intense curiosity to know where and in what circumstances Dr. di Martino-Fusco has chanced upon such treasure.

"Livy's own first-hand account of the last days of the Republic, of the Sullan régime, of Cicero's consulship, of the political emergence of Julius Cæsar, of the Civil Wars, of the establishment of the Principate, his presentation of Augustus himself, who was his patron, and his character-sketches of the leading figures in a moving story which never loses interest from century to century, can not fail to be of supreme interest. If these missing books have really been found it means the permanent enrichment of the literature of the world, for the verdict of the ages on Livy's merits as a historian has never wavered. His contemporaries set him high among the very highest. The Younger Pliny tells a well-known story of a provincial from Spain who came to Rome from Gades in the hope of seeing the historian of Rome's majesty, and when he had seen him in the theater he returned home completely satisfied. Posterity has steadily endorsed the deliberate judgment of his own time. Livy was an ethical rather than a philosophical historian, a severe moralist, a Roman deeply conscious of the grandeur of his theme, a man of unusually candid mind and clear vision, a brilliant stylist of the serene and flowing type, which is the perfect antithesis of that of Tacitus. If the closing books have been found we shall have Livy's mature reflections on the terrible times through which he had lived, and we shall see to what extent he was reconciled by the peace and prosperity which Augustus gave to the Roman world, to the overthrow in all its real essentials of the political system with which his own sympathies had lain and which had carried Rome to greatness."

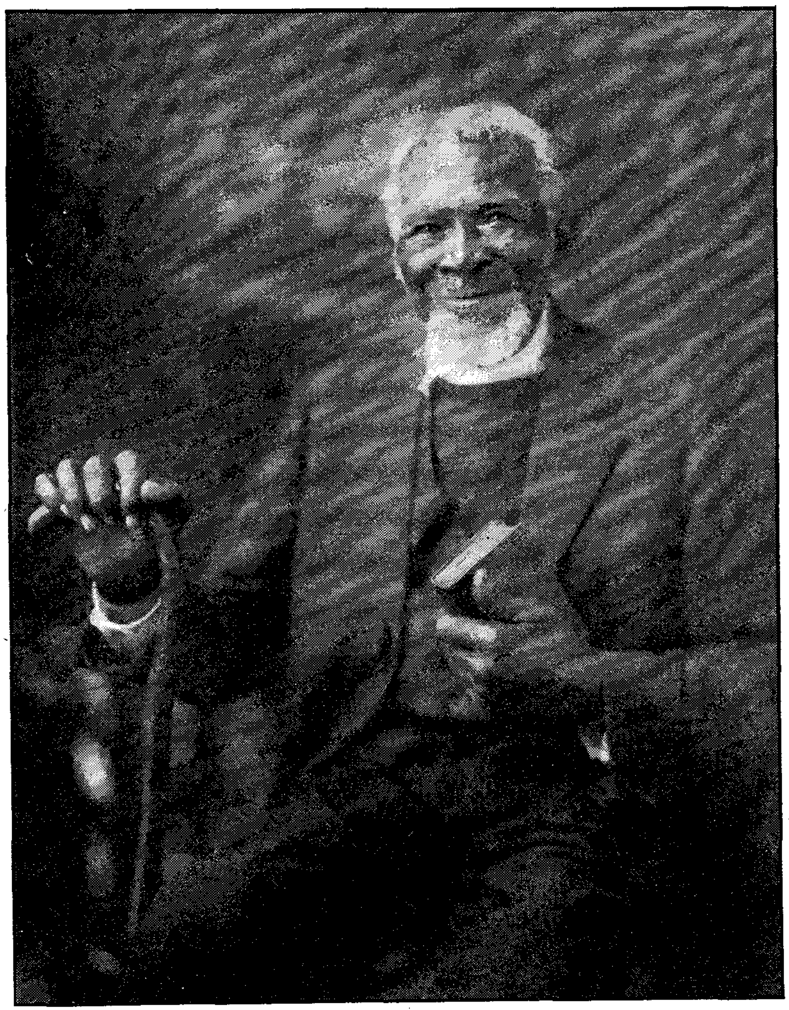
Naples is reported to be more stirred by this discovery than by almost any event of the last century. It is up in arms against the Government, which is said to be demanding the custodianship of the manuscript. Dated September 10, *The Times* prints this dispatch:

"The curiosity of the whole world concerning the discovery by Prof. F. di Martino-Fusco of the complete text of Livy's famous history of Rome is likely soon to be satisfied, for it is now understood that the Government intends to intervene officially and to nominate a commission of learned scholars to aid Professor di Martino in safeguarding and transcribing the precious documents which are now in his sole possession. In so doing the Government would be acting in virtue of laws which give it certain rights over all antiquities found in Italy and out of justifiable fear not only that some harm may come to the ancient parchments but also that the work of transcription if left to Professor di Martino alone may take several years. . . .

"The fears of the Italian Government, tho probably excessive, are not unfounded, for it is known that Professor di Martino has recently received offers of immense sums of money from many foreign museums and scientific institutions for the sale of the Livy text and for the rights of publication and of photographic reproduction."

A SOUTHERN TRIBUTE TO A NEGRO PREACHER

REVERENCE AND RESPECT FOR THE NEGRO is not unknown in the South, despite a contrary belief in some quarters, and a recent instance in which high tribute was paid to a negro who had devoted his life to his fellows is taken as a text to prove the assertion. When "Uncle" Charles Jaggers, a ninety-three-year-old negro preacher, a former slave, died, Columbia, "capital of wholly Southern South Carolina," mourned and did him honor. During the half-hour of his funeral service, says a news dispatch, all business was suspended by proclamation of Mayor W. A. Coleman, and the whole community observed a period of sorrow. Nearly 4,000 people, many of them white, we are told, crowded the negro church in which the funeral services were held, and hundreds stood outside with bared heads in a drizzling rain. In attendance were the Mayor of Columbia; Edward A. McDowell, secretary of Governor McLeod, who was out of town; former Gov. Richard I. Manning; Gen. A. W. Clarke, head of the Confederate Camp of the Local Veterans, a personal friend of "Uncle Jaggers"; the editors of the two daily papers of Columbia, and many other prominent citizens. Dr. H. R. Murchison, executive secretary of the Columbia Theological Seminary, where the old negro preacher had frequently attended classes, and, we are told, given many an instructive talk to prospective white ministers, took part in the services as the representative of the white people. Not content with this display of affection, the Columbia *Record* is now raising funds for a memorial to the ex-slave in the form of an Old Folks' Home for colored people, a project to which "Uncle Jaggers" had devoted the larger part of his life.



Courtesy of the Columbia *Record* (Columbia, S. C.)

"ONE OF THE UNDIMMED SPLENDORS OF IDEALISM"

"Uncle" Charles Jaggers, negro preacher, whose death was mourned by a "wholly Southern capital," and to whom thousands of Southern white people, including the Governor of South Carolina, an ex-Governor, editors, ministers, and other officials, paid tribute. Money is now being raised for a memorial to him.

This spontaneous tribute of the people of Columbia to the old negro preacher, asserts *The Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore), indicates the spirit of "the true white people of the South to the true negroes of that section." It calls attention to the recent resolution passed by the City Council of Charleston, South Carolina, commending and bringing to the attention of the Carnegie Hero Commission the heroic act of William Lewis, negro captain of a sailing boat, in risking his life to rescue eleven of his comrades. These are not single occasions, for, declares the Baltimore periodical:

> "Throughout the South there is, on the part of hundreds of thousands of white people, a feeling indicated by the funeral services of 'Uncle Jaggers' at Columbia and the resolution passed by the City Council of Charleston. More and more this spirit will grow as whites and blacks alike come to a closer realization of their responsibility one to the other.
>
> "It has not been surprizing to any one familiar with the situation, that following the teachings of the 'carpet-baggers' who flocked to the South after the Civil War, and for years preached to the negroes hatred of the whites, there developed a spirit of hostility. It was white men, 'carpet-baggers' as they were then called, Bolshevists as they would be called today, who, crowding into the South at the close of the Civil War, sought to ride into political power for the purpose of robbing the South by creating hostility on the part of the negroes, which brought forth hostility on the part of the whites, or at least a considerable proportion of them.
>
> "But that generation is passing away. The white people of the South have for years been engaged in hearty cooperative work in the religious activities of the negroes. They are building for them better schools, and the negroes are availing themselves of these educational opportunities to the utmost extent possible. What happened in Columbia and in Charleston is suggestive of the spirit which is abroad in the land."

Yet, remarks the Tampa *Morning Tribune*, "some Northern papers are still so ignorant or unfair as to assert that the negro is without friends in the South; that the South habitually mistreats him, refuses him just credit where it is deserved, regards him as a lower animal, unworthy of help or encouragement." Proceeds this voice from the South:

> "The case of 'Uncle Jaggers' of Columbia, South Carolina, gives the lie to this charge. It proves that a negro who is a good citizen, especially one who devotes himself to the betterment of his community, is respected, yes honored, in the South. It is a shining example to other negroes and shows the rewards of clean, honest, unselfish living.

> "A whole city pausing to pay tribute to an ex-slave is a Southern exhibit which, we trust, will be properly displayed by the Northern press."

Those who do not know the South, agrees the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, may gasp with surprize at news of this tribute to a negro by a Southern city. It is not, however, so unusual or remarkable, repeats the Arkansas paper, relating:

> "It was only a few years ago that an Arkansas town paused to honor the memory of a negro who was respected for the work he had done. The regard of Southerners for negroes, and particularly for the old ones who have won respect by their character and conduct, amounts in many cases to real affection.
>
> "The publicity that has been given the Columbia incident may have good effect. It may lead Northerners and Easterners and Westerners to think that perhaps after all they do not know all about the life of the negro in the South and the relations between the whites and the negroes down here."

And what of the negro to whom all this tribute is paid? He was a simple minister of the Gospel, we are told. He was born in 1831, and as a youth began to preach. At eighteen he was an ordained minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. A large part of his service was to the chain-gang camps on the highways, in the prisons and at the Old Folks' Home, and he fixt his salary himself—one cent a year. Of this "esteemed and valued friend" the editor of the Columbia *Record* writes: "In a world of tarnished ideals he remained to us always one of the undimmed splendors of idealism. To the last he believed in God and humanity. We are the poorer without him." A miniature of him is painted by the Greenville *News:*

> "Having entree with whites and blacks alike, 'Uncle Jaggers' was a familiar figure about the streets of the State capital over which he ambled with a shuffling gait in his late years. With his hat in his hand, he begged from all those he met, but he begged not for himself. What charity he collected was to maintain an Old Folks' Home for the decrepit and impoverished blacks. And the home was an evidence of the faith of 'Uncle Jaggers' in things unseen, materialized into a shelter for those who had not where to lay their heads.
>
> "Simple in faith, he lived only to serve. Sunday afternoons he would ride out in his shackly old buggy, drawn by a horse as feeble as its master, to the chain-gang, and this dusky Samaritan would preach to the convicts in the chain-gangs. Few Sundays when he didn't preach somewhere, and he often remarked that in the seventy-five years of his ministry he always used the same text: 'Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus,' Philippians 2:5.
>
> "A fitting epitaph would be, 'He stuck to his text,' literally, in preaching and in practise."

A TOUCHSTONE FOR THE COLLEGE—The training of men who will produce dividends in the financial world seems to be the objective of the modern college system, in the opinion of a committee of Dartmouth College seniors appointed by President Hopkins to study the subject. "The age of business demands," they say, as we quote from *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), and "the college complies." And then the committee says something that may have been suggested in various presidential inaugurals, but never, we are told, more directly:

> "The serious question arises: Should the college continue to be bellhop to the world . . . and, in an age where the apparent criterion of any venture is the commercial touchstone, 'Will it pay?'—to turn out a finished product whose bugaboo is pure learning and whose idol is immediate, paying practicability? Or, on the contrary, has the college some more difficult function—to be the leader, and not the errand boy, of society; to set up ideals for the world, and thereby satisfy a need more fundamental than those represented by the fluctuating demands of a changing society?"

The opinion of the students turns toward this latter end. To achieve it they offer a twofold suggestion. On the one hand, they would have the student body picked with increasing care, recognizing the alleged shortcomings of all mass education. And on the other, they would let faculty members carry on their work in the knowledge that "their function as relayers of information is of distinctly subordinate importance to their office as guides to independent thinking and inspirers to an intellectual life."

CHILDREN OF THE MANSE

THAT OLD AND ILL-FOUND TRADITION that the minister's son is more frequently an inmate of prison than an occupant of the pulpit is again knocked in the head by "Who's Who," for in the current issue of that roster we learn that the manse is a good stepping-stone to fame. In order to secure information concerning the comparative success of clergymen's sons, the editors of "Who's Who" sent out a questionnaire to all those whose names appeared in the edition of 1922-1923, asking them the occupation of their fathers. On the basis of the returns received, we read, it appears that 2,695 persons, or 11.1 per cent., in the volume for 1922-1923 were the children of clergymen. In addition, a considerable number of the replies contained the terms, "farmer and preacher," "teacher and preacher," etc. It is noted further in a brief study of the fatherhood of American notables prepared for the latest volume of "Who's Who" by Prof. Stephen S. Visher, of Indiana University, that

> "At the 1870 census (the one nearest the birth of most of these notables) there were about 40,100 Protestant clergymen in America (including the part-time clergymen). This was about 0.4 per cent. of all the men. Thus it follows that in proportion to population, clergymen fathered fully twenty-eight times the average number of notables. About the year 1870 one Protestant clergyman in each fifteen had a child who later won a place in 'Who's Who in America.' Hence Protestant clergymen about 1870 contributed in proportion to their numbers about 2,400 times as many eminent persons as did unskilled laborers, thirty-five times as many as did farmers, four times as many as business men, and over twice as many as the average of other professional men."

Two radically different interpretations, we are told by this investigator, have been offered concerning the comparative value of the several elements of the population in the production of notable men:

> "Falton, Davenport, and certain other biologists have believed that heredity is of prime importance and hence that the notable men come from the intellectually superior elements of the population, which are concentrated in certain types of occupations and places. On the other hand, Ward, Cattell, Davies and others have emphasized the importance of the environment. Ward believed that there were 200 times as many men inherently capable of becoming eminent as do in fact become notable. Similarly, Cattell believes 'America can have as many high-class scientific workers as we will give suitable opportunities to.' On this basis of environment, the conditions revealed by the present study indicate not differences in ability, but, instead, differences in educational opportunities, encouragement and leisure for constructive work. The high rank of clergymen may thus be due to superior opportunities along those lines, supplemented by helpful home training in serious thinking, thrift and expression."

Other interesting and informative data concerning the beginnings of greatness are contained in Professor Visher's study. "Where were they born?" is often asked of notable people. "In what kind of homes?" is another important question. Professor Visher writes:

> "A study of the returns reveals that 6,288, or 25.9 per cent., of these were born on farms; 5,944, or 24.5 per cent., were born in villages and towns with a population of less than 8,000; 6,045, or 24.8 per cent., were born in small cities; 5,001, or 20.6 per cent., were born in large cities (over 50,000); and 996, or 4.1 per cent., were born in suburbs of large cities.
>
> "At the 1870 census, the census nearest the birth of most of

the notables, about 10 per cent. of the population of the United States lived in cities of over 50,000; 10.9 per cent. in small cities (8-50,000); 8.2 per cent. in villages up to 8,000, and about 69.9 per cent. on farms. The suburbs are estimated to have contained about 1 per cent. of the population.

"Thus in proportion to population, the large cities yielded 2.1 times as many notables as the average for the nation, the small cities 2.3 times as many, villages three times as many, and suburbs four times as many, but the strictly rural sections (farms) yielded only about one-third the nation's average. Exprest in another way: in proportion to population, the cities contributed nearly six times as many notables as did the farms, whereas villages contributed nearly nine times as many, and suburbs nearly eleven times as many as the farms.

"This does not prove that early life on a farm was not conducive to future eminence. Numerous bits of information indicate that a large share of the older American notables spent part of their youth on farms and considered that these experiences had been helpful in their development. Many, indeed, have spoken of themselves as having been reared on a farm when in fact they were born in a village or city and merely spent part of their formative period working on a farm, usually during their summer vacations."

Of the fathers of the notables listed who replied to the questionnaire, 8,546, or 35.2 per cent., were business men; 8,327, or 34.3 per cent., were professional men; 5,681, or 23.4 per cent., were farmers; 1,530, or 6.3 per cent., were skilled or semi-skilled laborers; but only 121, or 0.4 per cent., were unskilled laborers. Seventy-three were reported as men of leisure. At the 1870 census, writes Professor Visher, about 5 per cent. of America's men were business men; about 2.2 per cent. were professional men; about 29.5 per cent. were farmers (not including farm laborers, of which there were about an equal number); and 18 per cent. were skilled or semi-skilled laborers, while 45 per cent. were unskilled laborers. As the statistician proceeds with his summary:

"Thus the business and professional men fathered seven and sixteen times, respectively, the number of notables that would be expected on the basis of the small proportion they made of the population. Farmers, on the other hand, fathered about one-fourth less than their proportionate share, but the farmers did much better than other manual workers, contributing two and a third times as many as skilled and semi-skilled laborers and seventy times as many as the nearly one-half of all the men of the nation who were classed as unskilled laborers.

"Exprest in other words, the production of these notables by the higher type of laborers was about thirty times as great in proportion to population as by the unskilled laborers, whereas the farmers did seventy times as well as the unskilled laborers, business men 600 times as well, and professional men 1,400 times as well. Thus, altho only one unskilled laborer in about 37,500 (about the year 1870) fathered a son or daughter sufficiently noteworthy to win a place in 'Who's Who,' one skilled laborer in 1,250 had that distinction, one farmer in 550, one business man in sixty-two, and one professional man in twenty-seven."

THE BIBLE BEYOND FASHION—The little pleasantry about the Gideon Bibles placed in hotels for the spiritual comfort and guidance of the guests always remaining in good condition because never used evidently has an element of fiction in it, if the story of the experience of a fashionable hotel in Chicago is true, remarks the Houston *Post-Dispatch*. As *The Post-Dispatch* tells the story:

"The management of the establishment refused to accept the Bibles from the Gideons for its guest-rooms on the ground that the patronage would be of such a high type that they would not be needed. But soon the patrons 'of such high type' made so many complaints about the absence of Bibles in the rooms, that the management found it necessary to supply them. The Bible has long had the reputation of being 'the best seller' among books, and even to-day when literature is poured from the presses by the ton, it retains its place as the leader. Perhaps one reason is that people do not get either too high or too low in the social scale to find comfort and inspiration within its pages."

SCRIPTURES FOR A CENT

NOT LONG AGO an early edition of the Bible was sold in New York for $50,000, the highest price ever paid for any book. About the same time the American Bible Society announced that it had received an order for 1,500,000 copies of the Scriptures to be sold for one cent apiece. The range between the prices tells a story. In spite of the light fiction tonnage annually thrown on the market, the Bible is still supreme as the best-seller. In eight years, we are told by E. E. Wilson in *Farm and Fireside*, the sale of Harold Bell Wright's books, the second best-sellers, has reached 10,000,000, whereas in the same period more than 240,000,000 copies of the Bible have been sold. At the present rate of distribution, says a writer in the New York *Times*, the whole world may be supplied before the end of the century. Of last year's total about one-fourth was the output of the American Bible Society, which, since its birth 108 years ago, has issued almost 160,000,000 volumes of Scriptures. For the second time in its history the society last year exceeded the 7,000,000-copy mark, an increase of 2,500,000 over the previous year. No book even approaches the Bible in the number of its translations. The Scriptures, says the writer, have been printed in 175 tongues by the American Bible Society alone, and the total number of languages and dialects represented is more than four times that figure. As to the domestic circulation, we are told that:

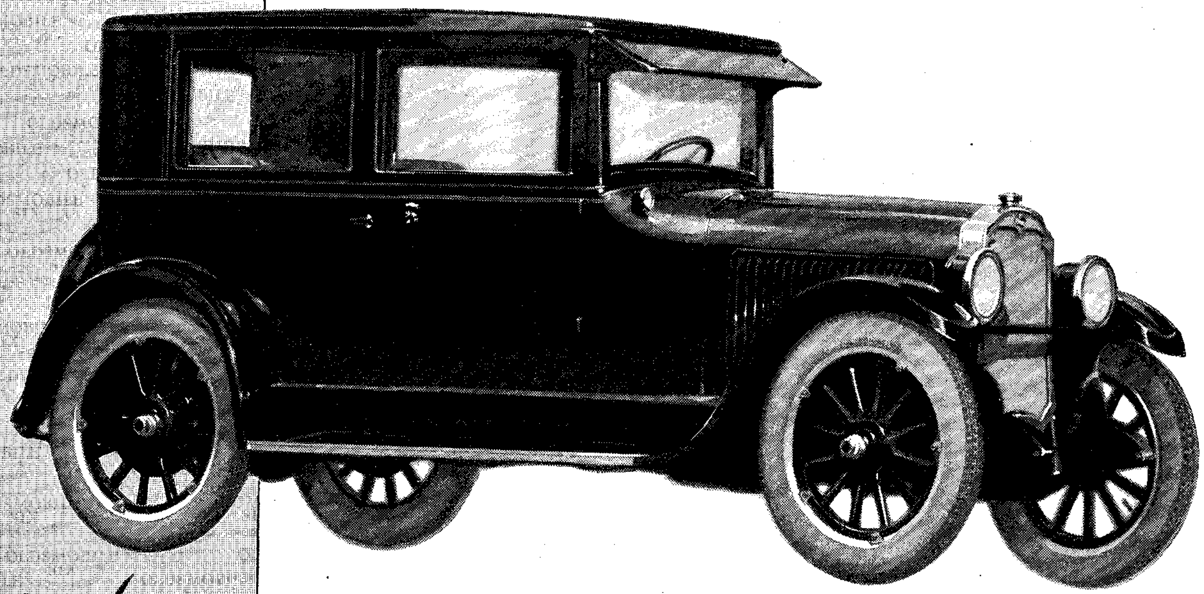
"In the United States circulation of Scriptures was almost doubled last year, as compared with the previous year. Through the Massachusetts Bible Society alone a quarter of a million copies in forty-two languages were distributed. But this country falls several hundred thousand short of the Chinese demand. The American Bible Society issued there two and a half million Bibles last year, an increase over the previous year of more than half a million. In fact, one-half of its 7,000,000 volumes went to the Orient. In country after country the figures have risen for the American society alone. Similar accounts come from the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bible Society of France—through which a Bible is given away at every French marriage or first communion, when so desired—the Belgian Gospel Mission, the Evangelical Society of Geneva, and many others."

The circulation of Scriptures through the American Bible Society represents the services, we are told, of 3,000 persons, about three-fourths of whom labor in foreign lands. From them comes many an interesting story, one of which we give:

"In the course of his travels from the Persian Gulf to Cairo last year a representative of the American Bible Society stopt to present a special copy of the Arabic Bible, beautifully printed and bound at the Beirut Press, to King Feisal. There he learned that on the King's table, where he keeps the books he really uses, lay a copy of the Bible, New Testament included, that had been presented to him by the Jews of Bagdad.

"'Truly a remarkable channel for propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ,' commented the emissary. 'From a Jewish community to their Moslem King.'"

WHY THE CHURCH-MOUSE IS POOR—We waste more than we give to the Church, and luxuries take a large toll out of our domestic income, according to a tabulation prepared by *The American Education Digest*. Living costs come highest in the expenditure, while miscellaneous, that bugbear of the householder, also swallows up a lot that leaves no trail. The figures show: for the church, ¾ per cent.; schools, 1½ per cent.; Government, 4½ per cent.; crime, 8¼ per cent.; investment, 11 per cent.; waste, 14 per cent., luxuries, 22 per cent.; living costs, 24½ per cent.; miscellaneous, 13½ per cent. Arithmetic, observes *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), says we waste eighteen times as much as we give to organized religion. "As a writer in *World's Work* remarks, the item of 22 per cent. for luxuries is high, but luxuries are 'attractions and delights of life,' and not its dissipations. They are, in a true sense, necessaries of life, within bounds."



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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE *Buccaneer* (Dallas, Texas) is the latest "journal of poetry" to reach this desk, Vol. 1, No. 1, dated September. But one wonders why this aggressive title. Some familiar names are noted among the contributors; but we choose from two newcomers. One strikes the note of local patriotism rather pleasantly, the other a note of pensive melancholy:

THE LITTLE TOWNS OF TEXAS

BY CLYDE WALTON HILL

The little towns of Texas
  That nestle on her plains
And gather close the inland roads,
  The homing trails and lanes;
The little towns of Texas
  That sleep the whole night long,
Cooled by a scented southern breeze,
  Lulled by its drowsy song!

The little towns of Texas
  Will ever seem to me
Like stars that deck a prairie sky
  Or isles that dot a sea;
Like beads that sparkle here and there
  On Texas' flowered gown;
Like figures on its rich brocade
  Of purple, green and brown.

The little towns of Texas
  Seen through the prairie haze,
How fair and fresh and free they lie
  Beneath the golden days!
Not crowded in deep valleys,
  Not buried in tall trees,
But open to the sun, the rain,
  The starlight, and the breeze!

The little towns of Texas,
  What pretty names they bear!
There's Echo, Garland, Crystal Springs,
  Arcadia, Dawn, and Dare;
There's Ingleside, and Prairie Home,
  And Bells, and Rising Star.
God keep them child-like, restful, clean,
  Pure as the prairies are!

THE DREAMER

BY HOWARD MCKINLEY CORNING

Another shall furrow and plant the spring:
  Another shall sow the seed.
And I shall rise up an-hungering,
  Pressed by a mortal need.

Another shall nurture the frail green through
  The mellowing tilth of the waking mold,
But I shall have eye on the farthest blue.
  Where the mounting wing of the finch burns gold.

Another shall husband the grain, and wrest
  From the browning stalk the rust and the blight,
But I shall make song on the highest crest
  Of the hills that run to the rim of light.

Another shall garner and bind the wheat—
  Another shall come to reap;
But I shall not rise and pluck and eat—
  I shall be fed with sleep.

HERE, in the New York *Nation*, is a question for every soul, even tho some may not give the answer of Greece and Rome:

DEW AND BRONZE

BY ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

Is it worth the dancing,
  This mayfly trance of life,
Dreaming, hoeing, yearning,
  Taking one a wife?
Frosts and winds, brief roses
  Heaped across the world,
Then to long, long sleeping
  In the gravestead curled.

Athens in white marble
  Says it's worth the pains
And white daisies marching
  Down the country lanes,
Candles and brief babies,
  The brittle wares of home,
Greek tales of gods unaging,
  And that high town called Rome.

Contemporary Verse started the following on its way, tho we happened to see it in the pages of the San Francisco *Argonaut*. It is in key with Eugene O'Neill's plays:

SAINT AND STOKER

BY GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

Hell? Ah, go chase yourself, Parson!
You can't scare *me!*
I'm a stoker, see?
I stand on the slippery glory-hole plates
In the guts of a sealer,
Old wooden-keeler!
Me an' my matey, we stand a trick four hours,
Chuckin' tons of coal
In the glory-hole.
We yank open the furnace doors. The heat and glare
Hit like hammers of flame.
We stick, just the same.
She clogs, and we jerk the fires out on the plates;
We have water in pails,
The steam hits us like flails
Our faces are blacker than them devils you preach about,
Black, lined with sweat!
It runs down through the jet.
Sweat-rag gripped in teeth and tied round neck,
We face the shrivel.
Hell? Say, can that drivel!
We clean fires, slice 'em, trim 'em, and curse;
That's us, with a chaw
Of Tarry Knot in jaw!
The sweat oozes out of our very marrow.
A shot of hootch would be
About the proper ticket, see?
Four hours, twice a day; eight hours each day,
Each week has seven!
You think that's heaven?
Parson, you can't kid us. We're boiled, clean through.
It'll take more than you, to make us yell—
You, and your tuppenny Hell!

SOME of Browning's dramatic poems come to mind in reading this in *Voices* (Boston). He is a model worth following:

DIALOGUE

BY JOHN ERSKINE

It is my own door that is shut,
  Shut fast within am I.
Since you, who were a guest, are but
  A passer-by.

Was I your guest? Oh long ago
  I did come hurrying by;
We did exchange a word or so—
  How the years fly!

You visited my heart, and took
  Welcome I could not spare—
Once only. Did your casual look
  Find the house bare?

By no means! You were more than kind.
  But I was called away;
Youth, and the world, and love to find—
  How could I stay?

Youth called you once, and it was I,
  Ashamed to call so loud,
Just once—for you made no reply,
  And I was proud

Were you indeed? Ah, if again
  We had our lives to choose!
I thought a voice was calling then,
  I wondered whose.

Oh, why insult the heart you broke?
  Where love was, well you knew!
Even then the liar in you woke,
  The traitor grew!

Quite right, my fault, as I recall;
  Bitter it is but true!
Reason to hate me—none at all
  For loving you.

Two facts will impress the reader of the following lines from *Punch* (London). The first, that where we use the word "radio" they say "wireless." The second, that the radio fan in England may hear a variety of languages in the course of one evening, because it is so easy for him to link up with the countries of Europe:

WIRELESS AT NIGHT

    Tall as a village spire
A slender fir-tree set upon the hill
Carries the news—or Chopin—at your will
    Along the fine-drawn wire.

    Aerial and telephone,
Batteries, valves (so little for so much),
And half of Europe answers to your touch,
    Whispers to you alone.

    The dogs of Paris bark
For us; and from our easy-chairs in Spring
We hear the nightingales of England sing
    Out of their distant dark.

    Perhaps our badger goes
Grunting between the trees and moony sky,
Where the owls call and softly flurry by.
    I know the yellow rose

    Nods on the wall; but here
Harmonies sound and rush of violins;
Or it's a play by Molière that begins
    And speaks into my ear.

    Drenched in their drowsy calm,
Outside the flowers in moon-dipped garden-walks
(Tall shining flowers that sway upon their stalks)
    Are scented like sweet balm.

    Within a voice comes through:
"*Bon soir, Mesdames, Messieurs*" I hear it say,
"*L'audition de ce soir est terminée*
    Monsieur, good night to you.

THE thoughts of British sportsmen trailed after the British polo players who came to this country, as may be judged from these ringing voices in London *Punch*.

TO OUR GALLANT POLO TEAM

(In America)

W. H. O.

We shall be with you noon by noon
  When flags are flying from every roof,
When the torn ground rings to the rousing tune
  Of the clicking ball and the racing hoof.
Skilled are the foes ye shall meet and fight,
  On many a field they have won renown,
But this is our game by an age-old right,
  And where are the men shall ride us down?

Swift to the front with hand and heel!
  Lean and lash at it! Charge and swing.
Drive and follow, and check and wheel,
  Till cheers from the rocking "bleachers" ring!
Ride for England and let them know
  That we carry a pride that is ill to tame,
That stout hearts still in the Islands grow
  And bridle-hands for the centaurs' game!

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Will your child love or hate practice?

UNLESS one thing happens, the little beginner in music will never like practice—will never be a real musician. Unless she discovers music for herself she will never put her heart into her practicing. Before she can produce music, she must love music and want to create it. To love it she must know it—and to know it she must hear music, good music, constantly. When she learns what music is, when she grows to listen with her heart as well as with her ears—then she will understand that practice is only a step toward creating music with her own hands.

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But the Ampico is much more than a fine instrument. Concealed within the piano is an almost magic device that brings the great pianists of the world to play for you whenever and whatever you like. So, in an Ampico, you have the piano, *plus* the artist—the combination that must be effected before music can result.

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Phillip Gordon · Leo Ornstein
Mischa Levitzki · Sergei Rachmaninoff
Josef Lhévinne · Moriz Rosenthal
Alfred Mirovitch · Henry Souvaine
and Playing Popular Music
Adam Carroll · Henry Lange
J. Milton Delcamp · Vincent Lopez
Edgar Fairchild · Ralph Reichenthal

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Your present piano will entitle you to an allowance in buying an Ampico. The dealer will also be glad to arrange convenient terms of monthly payments. Foot-power models, $795. Electric models: uprights, $985 to $1800; grands, $1975 to $5000. With freight added.

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THINGS A VOTER SHOULD KNOW

A Series of Articles on Timely Political Topics, prepared for The Literary Digest, and especially designed for School Use

WHY WE HAVE GOVERNMENT BY PARTIES

WHAT A PARTY IS—A multitude of voters, in all States of the Union, who are agreed on certain principles and policies of Government form a political party. They argue for these principles and policies in their conversation and through their party organs in the press of the country; and on Election Day they all vote for their candidates and platform because they believe it to be for the greater good of the greater number to do so. Political parties in America came into being, it has been said, on the first plantation of colonists, who, being human, had their diversity of opinion on the way affairs should be managed.

During the American Revolution the opposing parties were known as Patriots and Loyalists, notes James Albert Woodburn in "Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States." The Loyalists or Tories were pro-British and many of them fought with Britain. The Patriots or Whigs triumphed in the Revolution and that ended the Tory party in this country. But the actual history of political parties in this country is said to date from the Constitutional Convention of 1787 when Americans became affiliated with either the Federalists or the Anti-Federalists. The Federalists favored larger powers for the Federal Government, while the Anti-Federalists opposed them because they were strong for the independence of the several States.

Another epoch in the history of our political parties began with the election to the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson in 1800, which marked the downfall of the Federalist party and the coming into power of the earlier Republicans, who are to be identified with the Democratic party of to-day and were led by Jefferson. The National Republican party came into being toward the close of the Presidential term of John Quincy Adams. He ran against Andrew Jackson, whose supporters—adherents of the original Republican party in 1828—adopted the name of the Democratic party, as we know it, and elected Jackson. The present Republican party appeared in 1856 and was made up of the anti-slavery voters of all parties.

Other parties remarked by Professor Woodburn are the Anti-Masonic party (1832), the Whig party (1840-1852); and the Liberal party (1844), which merged with the Free Soil party in 1848. That year the Free Soil party was founded and it was the precursor of the present Republican party.

Among the great issues that have affected the rise and course of parties are various interpretations of the Constitution; financial systems; slavery in the territories; the tariff, and foreign policies.

WHY TWO MAJOR PARTIES. The reins of Government in the United States have usually been held by one or the other of two major parties. This applies particularly to the half-century following the Civil War when party lines were relatively fixt, says Thomas Ross Williamson in "Problems in American Democracy," and the two major parties were and continue to be the Democratic and the Republican. Yet in more recent years we have seen the break from the Republican party in 1912 led by Theodore Roosevelt under the name of the Progressive party.

The development of parties, their founding and progress depend, of course on the development and changes that proceed in this country, which has grown so enormously, even during the past generation, as to rank not only as a world Power, but also as the economic arbiter among the nations. This implies an amazing new variety of interests and beliefs. New and unusual conditions give rise to new political opinions and groups of men who unitedly believe in such opinions. The part played in the past by lesser parties in the United States is said by Professor Woodburn to have been ordinarily of service to the people. While it is admitted that they have had their abuses, he says, they are often organized and directed by patriotic leaders who use them for purposes of political education among the voters, and to give no small proportion of the voters the opportunity to express their convictions with the ballot.

THE RULE OF PARTIES. Altho we always speak of this republic as being a Government by the people, in the working out of things we find "the people as a whole do not and can not really govern." Our Government is run by political parties, and their actions are watched and modified by the people as voters, but are never really entirely guided by them. The Constitution makes no provision for parties, notes Professor Williamson. Nevertheless parties rule in every nucleus of voters and non-voters from township to city and from State to county in all the Union of States. Party workers are links in a chain that bind the village to the town, the town to the county, and the county to the State, and the State to the national committee of the party. The business of these party workers is to keep the members of the party in line, to win new members to the organization, to stimulate support of candidates, and keep the party organism in each section in a condition of health and strength, both political and financial. The policies and program of a party are set forth in every possible manner through the spoken word and the written word. To the spread of campaign doctrines, which is accomplished through the mails and through party organs, a new instrument has been added in the radio, which enables a speaker to reach hundreds of thousands, where formerly his speech could be heard in its actual delivery by only a few thousands.

If you pause to think how much time it must take out of any man's leisure from his working hours to indulge even occasional personal activity in any movement in the place where he lives, you will easily understand why the great machinery of party organization has grown up in this country where thousands of offices of Government, from the lowest to the highest, must be filled by the voted choice of American citizens. Even the picking of candidates for office would be an impossible task for an unorganized body of men who are already too much occupied with other concerns. And when candidates are elected to office there must be some group of citizens who will see to it that the elected officials keep their word and perform their duties. This responsibility is borne by the party that elected these office-holders. A party is careful in its choice of candidates because it knows incompetent or dishonest officials damage the party, says Professor Williamson; and the candidates are careful because they know incompetency or dishonesty would ruin them in their party. A man whose reputation is really gravely injured in one party has little or no chance in another. Political parties also justify their existence by the fact that they manage between them to bring together in plain words the various issues and beliefs that are agitating the public mind. Then they find representatives in their party whom they judge best fitted to serve the needs of the people as exprest in these issues and beliefs. Finally political parties serve to link the local, State, and national Government together; and also to bring a harmonious working relationship between the three great factors in the Federal Government, namely, the Presidency, the Congress, and the Supreme Court. These three branches of the Federal Government are independent of one another, but must cooperate; and that is why party authority has come into force as a bond holding them in coherent activity.

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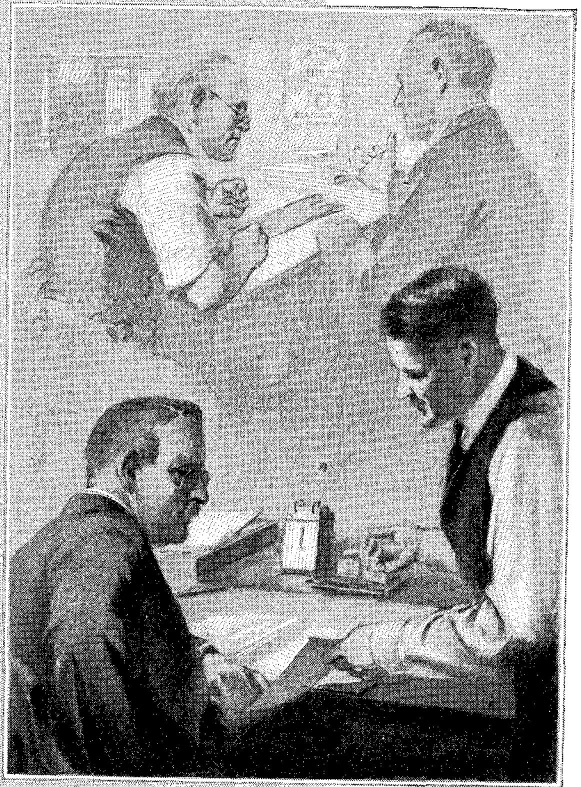
Burroughs Contribution to Business



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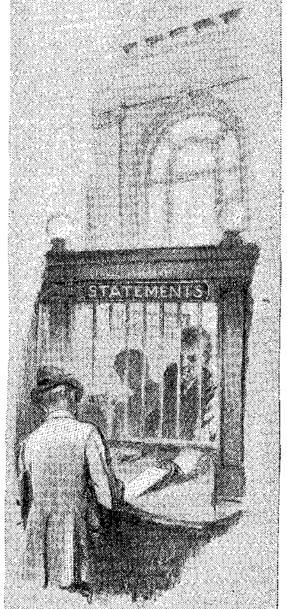

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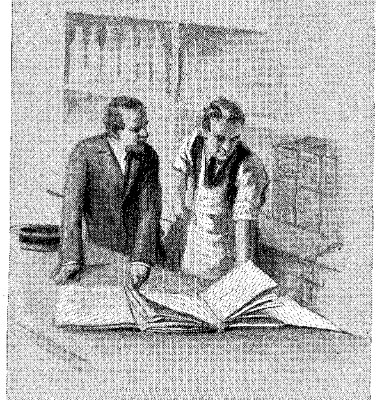

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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

OUR FLYING SUNSET-CHASERS

HIGH-SPEED RED-TAPE CUTTERS at the hands of some of our great statesmen may be necessary for the assistance of our globe-girdling young aviators. It seems, according to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that each one of the six—Smith, Nelson, Arnold, Harding, Wade, and Ogden, has spent considerably more than a thousand dollars out of his own pocket. Unusual expenses of various sorts kept coming up while quartermasters and such were far away. These expenses may keep the gallant flyers "in hock" with grim Controller-General McCarl for the rest of their natural lives, we are told. Of course, if they got receipts for every expenditure in Paramashiru, Haiphong, Rangoon, Akyab, Karachi and Bender Abbas, they may get their money back. But the editor, who must have been in the Army, foresees gloomily with "that sinking sensation" that they didn't.

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ANOTHER LANDMARK DROPT ASTERN

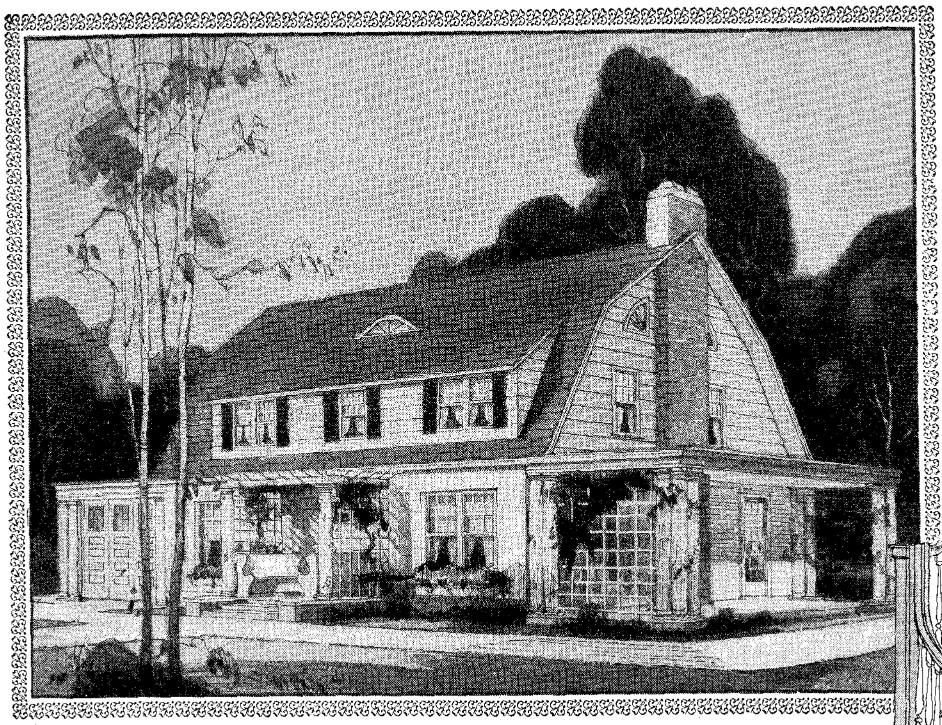
The three largest airplanes in the picture are the *Chicago, New Orleans* and *Boston II*, escorted by General Patrick and his flyers, as they roared by the Woolworth Building, New York, September 8, on their way around the world.

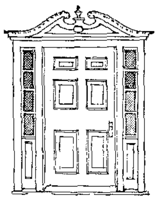
This brings up the whole question as to what we are going to do for these six aviators. Most commentators gloomily foresee that we shall do—nothing. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* reminds us that the Congressional act which would have guaranteed them promotion was not passed. What did we do for the dawn-to-dusk flyer Maughan, or for the Atlantic-Pacific flyers Macready and Kelly, asks the Dayton *News*—nothing. During the war, the Tacoma *Daily Ledger* reminds us, acts of valor and unusual merit, whether at the front or elsewhere, were recognized by citations and promotions. Why can not extraordinary service be occasionally recognized the same way in time of peace? asks this paper. Certainly America will seem a very cold and unappreciative country if Ogden and Harding have to go back to sergeants, and men like Smith, Nelson, Arnold, and Wade receive no advancement whatever, chorus a score of powerful papers throughout the country. Especially after all the hurrahing there has been. The reception of the world flyers in Boston, for instance, is typical of all the rest.

Bellowing out of a cloud a thousand feet up, three bull-headed Douglas cruisers suddenly appeared over the city on September 6, and slanted swiftly down on a cheering mass of fifty thousand people gathered at the airport. It was the first homecoming of the United States Army Air Service globe-girdlers to a big American city. It was a fair sample of the receptions they have been receiving ever since. Down they swooped to the harbor, followed by the glistening airplanes of their escort and some inquisitive seagulls, and lay gently bobbing on the water. For twenty minutes the great crowd waited while two busy young officers crawled around on each seaplane, setting her to rights "while the motors were hot." Then six oil-smeared figures dropt into a Navy launch, were whisked ashore, and stood at rigid attention on the landing-float while several brass bands played the Star Spangled Banner. How many times some such reception has been repeated as these conquering heroes have flown across the United States only they can say, but it doesn't seem to be hurting them.

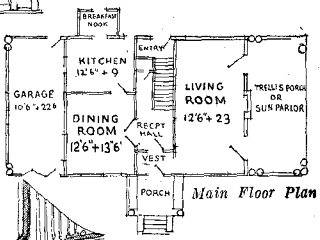
A radio-broadcasting microphone was at the landing-float in Boston. According to the Boston *Post*, some one shoved it toward Lowell Smith, the flight leader, saying: "Here's a radio, Lieutenant; don't you want to say something?" Smith grasped it eagerly, we are told. Generals, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Mayor and other officials waited, while the young flyer said: "Hello, folks!" Then he hesitated a second, and fairly shouted into the phone: "Mother, I'm glad to be home." He was hoping, as he explained later, that out on the Pacific coast his mother might be listening in, and that his voice would carry to her. That night he received a telegram which read: "I heard you over the radio, son, and I'm very proud of you." All six of the flyers have mothers who have followed their trip around the world, day by day. That gives this exploit its six heroines.

While the cannon boomed a national salute of twenty-one guns the six aviators stood in a flustered little group, facing generals, dignitaries and the cheering mass of people. They were like embarrassed school children, said one reporter, as tho they had been picked to recite a class declamation. The longest speech of any of the aviators all day was made by the flight leader, when he said: "We fellows only did what we were ordered to try to do. We received cheers while abroad, but we didn't expect anything like what you folks have given us to-day." Then he added bashfully with a grin: "We didn't have any idea

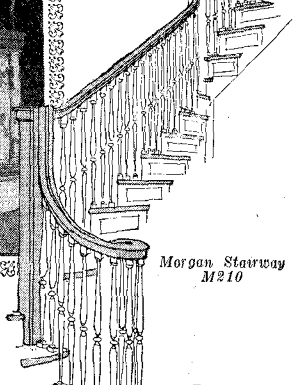




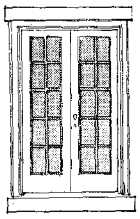
Morgan Entrance M501/2



Main Floor Plan



Morgan Stairway M210



Morgan French Doors M248

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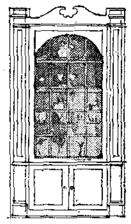

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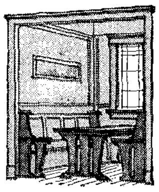

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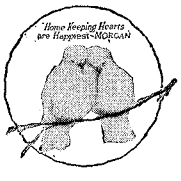
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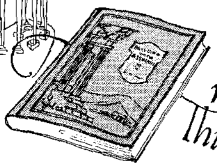

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of how much interest our flight had created at home until we landed to-day. You see we aren't at all used to making speeches and they—er—told us we wouldn't have to. But we are awfully much pleased that you like what we've done, and we're all much obliged for all the things you have given us."

Some of the things given them on that occasion were swords with golden scabbards, silver Revere punch-bowls, engraved watches, golden keys to the city, silken American flags, and the official flag of the city. These were gifts variously of the G. A. R., the American Legion, the National Guard, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mayor. "I'd clean their boots," said the Major-General in command of the Corps Area. "Have a look what I got," whispered Smith to Nelson, showing the first sword. "Some sticker," admired Nelson. "What'n time you going to do with it now?" For these presentations the aviators were whisked in racing-cars from wharf to hotel to State House through streets ranked black with people. Then at the last, after a speech by the Governor and three cheers led by the Mayor, they were escorted by a troop of cavalry back to food and rest at their hotel, for which they had waited three hours. In their suite, they shouted: "Look, real honest-to-goodness bathtubs, with hot water—no icebergs there; oh, boy!"

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HE WAITED HOURS IN THE RAIN TO SHAKE HANDS WITH THESE AVIATORS

President Coolidge at Bolling Field greets the young globe circumaviators. Smith is first, Wade behind him is shaking hands with Secretary of War Weeks, and behind him are Ogden and Arnold.

Who are these returning aviators? People are beginning to ask something about their records. From the Washington *Evening Star*, the Boston *Evening Transcript*, and various other papers, we gather the following brief details concerning them and their military careers.

First Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, commanding the expedition, was born at Santa Barbara, California, October 8, 1892, graduated from San Fernando College in 1912, and went to work in the Betty O'Neal mines in Nevada. When we entered the war, he enlisted as a private, graduated from flying-school in October of 1917, and was sent over seas to pilot Handley Pages in a heavy bombardment squadron. Returned to the States in 1919, a captain, he entered the Transcontinental Reliability Contest from New York to San Francisco, and was well in the lead at Chicago when unavoidable delays and hard luck shoved him into second place. Hard luck followed him in various other contests, but it never seemed to discourage his energy. In 1920 and 1921, he particularly distinguished himself in carrying out airplane forest-fire patrols in California, Washington, and Oregon. During a time of unusually fierce forest fires, these patrols, a large part of which he had in charge, saved millions of dollars' worth of government and private timber.

At one time while patrolling a dense Oregon wilderness he started to report a fire only to find that his radio was not working. Another pilot flying behind was startled to see him climbing out on the wing of his ship, while the heavy De Haviland began a series of wild maneuvers. While the other pilot held his breath, Smith climbed far out on the wing, kicked the guard from the radio generator propeller which had been tied fast by some mistake, and then dashed back into his cockpit just in time to keep the plane from going into a tailspin. "Had to keep up communications," Smith remarked at the end of the flight.

Some forty "out-of-luck" flying captains had to be demoted in 1922, because of low Congressional appropriations for the Air Service. Captain Smith, of course, was one. The new lieutenant cheerfully set to experimenting with refueling experiments in the air. Incidentally, he flew an Army plane in the Liberty Engine Builders Race at St. Louis. But he gained his first fame when he and Lieutenant Richter succeeded, after three attempts in carrying out a non-stop flight of over thirty-six hours. Soon afterwards he made a record non-stop flight from the Canadian to the Mexican border, his plane being twice refueled from another ship during the flight by means of a hose connection from the plane above.

The total flying time of this thirty-two-year-old officer is in the neighborhood of two thousand hours. As aviators go, that is a good deal. Some people even call it "borrowed time." A thousand hours of this is cross-country flying (not counting the world flight), and it means that Smith had flown some 100,000 miles under the hardest possible conditions, before he started on the world flight. Perhaps the fact that he had flown across country an equivalent of four times around the earth had a good deal to do with his being chosen for the present expedition—that and his sense of direction.

Two missing officers, Colonel Marshall and Lieutenant Webber, disappeared while flying along the Border in 1922. In the subsequent search, Smith was sent to look for the hut of an old Indian guide who lived "somewhere about 110 miles southwest of Nogales." With no more information than this, Smith flew off and over the high mountain ridges and desert valleys which compose that region—the Yaqui country of Sonora. Through this bewildering desolation he flew till at the end of an hour and a half he was seen to dive suddenly and when the flyers who followed him dove after, they saw before them the tiny shack for which they had been searching. Without railroad, river, town or any other landmark, Smith had located this minute speck in the hills of Mexico. "An excellent pilot" is the Air Service verdict—"always knows just what he is doing—that's Lowell Smith."

The other officer who flew with Smith in the "flagship" *Chicago* was First. Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold. In press dispatches he is generally called a "mechanic," tho variously known as "chauffeur" and "passenger." What he is, of course, is an alternate pilot for Smith and the whole expedition. His flying time is about 1,500 hours of which 800 were made in cross-country work. Without "Les" Arnold in the back seat, Smith's task would have been much harder, thinks one writer. It was the feeling of confidence he inspired which made all the difference. Here was some one who could deliver the goods in any emergency. This is illustrated by Arnold's exploit over Davis Strait between Greenland and Labrador, when for four hours he substituted his right arm for the mechanical gasoline pump. He managed to stick out the pain till they landed safely in North

Mind-health, first

DO you know about the new phase of warfare against disease called Mental Hygiene? It is teaching people to guard their *mental* health—just as they have been taught to guard their *physical* health.

Physical health depends to a great extent upon mental health. Excessive anger, hatred, envy, jealousy, fear, revolt, malice—a hundred and one mental conflicts if persisted in—often cause serious mental and physical trouble. With continuing wrong thoughts and emotions we can't be well. That is one of the first things that Mental Hygiene teaches. Its underlying idea is as old as Time. The only new thing about it is that it has now been developed into a science that can be used to prevent mind-sickness and to solve individual mental problems.

Frequently people who are ill take remedy after remedy, travel north, south, east or west—all to no avail. Why? Because the *source* of the trouble—wrong thinking, false beliefs, distorted imagination, misdirected emotion—never has been touched. Such illnesses are not physical diseases although they may be accompanied by physical pain and may be manifested by sleeplessness, nervousness, indigestion and many other physical symptoms.

If you were physically ill—if anyone in your family were threatened with diphtheria or scarlet fever—you would do something about it. Mental sickness is quite as real and likewise should have prompt attention.

Perhaps the old Quaker was wiser than he knew when he said, "Everybody's queer except thee and me—and sometimes I think *thee* is a *little* queer."

Modern science agrees with the Quaker. *No one* has a mind that runs continuously with clock-like precision. All of us are *a little* queer at times. What mental hygiene does is to minimize our individual queerness.

There are men and women—graduate physicians—trained especially to treat troubles of the mind and to teach Mental Hygiene. Their work is known as psychiatry and all over the country wise and successful physicians are practicing it. At the first sign of mental disorder it is the part of wisdom to consult a doctor who understands psychiatry.

Wrong thinking and feeling frequently lead first to unhappiness—then to illness and sometimes even to insanity and criminality.

Dr. William J. Mayo, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., says that mental ailments are the cause of more misery than tuberculosis or cancer.

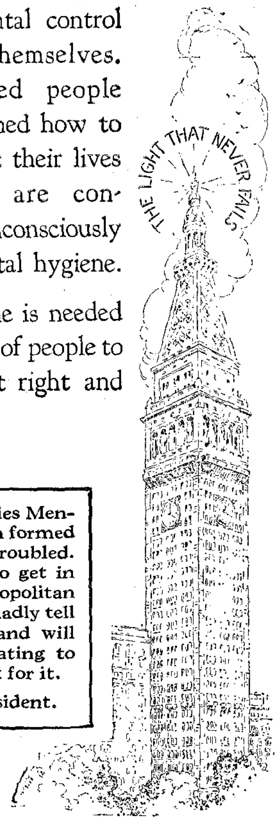
If you are feeling ill and find no physical reason for your discomfort, your doctor may discover that the real trouble is with your mind. This may be true, also, of those who have difficulty in maintaining a happy personal relationship with family, friends or business associates. Chronic worriers and pessimists show evidence of unhealthy mental operations. The million little demons of discontent, fear, disappointment, depression and all the rest are powerless against a healthy mind.

Frequently it is possible to straighten out your own mental difficulties. Sometimes talking them over with some wise man or woman who is by nature a mental hygienist will help to solve the problem. If you have a serious trouble do not keep it bottled up. Repression often is harmful.

Associate with happy, normal people. Exercise and have all the fun you can. Don't devote every minute to work. Take time for recreation—*re*-creation.

For centuries religion, philosophy and inspirational writings have helped men and women to gain poise and mental control—to know themselves. Healthy-minded people who have learned how to plan and direct their lives harmoniously are consciously or unconsciously employing mental hygiene.

Mental Hygiene is needed to help millions of people to think right, act right and feel right.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

The time has come when Mental Hygiene—the science of mental health—should take its place with other major activities in the great field of preventive medicine. As the work of prevention progresses, much of the mental suffering, mental deficiency, criminality and insanity in the world will be reduced.

The cost of caring for the patients in mental hospitals alone is nearly $75,000,000 a year. The economic loss, because of their disability, is more than $200,000,000 annually. In several states, one out of twenty of all people who die in adult life dies in a hospital for the insane. The number of beds in public hospitals for the insane in this country equals those occupied by all other sick persons combined.

In 26 states in the Union, in Canada and in many European countries Mental Hygiene Societies have been formed to help those who are mentally troubled. It will be worth your while to get in touch with them. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly tell you where they are located and will mail you a list of books relating to Mental Hygiene if you will ask for it.

HALEY FISKE, President.

Published by

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America. "Poor Arnold, he's been through many rough rides!" said Smith reminiscently, and added, "It's a great feeling to shake the controls and hand the ship over to him."

Leslie Arnold, born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 28, 1893, enlisted as a flying cadet when the United States entered the World War, went through ground school at Princeton and finished his acrobatics at Issoudun, France, where he was held as an instructor. Later he managed to get to the front with the famous First Aero Squadron, and served through the war overseas, remaining with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine till the Squadron was ordered home in July, 1919. Back in the States he specialized in air-service photography at Bolling Field, Washington, and his expert ability at it probably decided his going with the world flight. Throughout his career, we are told, he was known as a quiet, courageous, and thoroughly dependable officer, as well as a pilot of unusual ability.

First Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, the "flying Viking" of the expedition, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, June 12, 1888 Educated for an engineering career, he ran away to sea at seventeen, and for five years sailed the seven seas under every flag. Then he picked up his educational career, graduated from the Technical University of Stockholm, and went into automobile engineering. From this it was a short step into the new profession of aeronautical engineering, and he was presently an aeronautical motor expert with the Curtiss Airplane Company. He had seven years' experience in this country and abroad with internal-combustion motors. As early as 1916 he had learned to fly seaplanes, knowledge which proved invaluable when he enlisted as a flying cadet in 1917.

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THE FLAG PLANE THAT LED THE WAY ROUND THE WORLD

Here is the fifty-foot wide Douglas cruiser, *Chicago*, which led the world flight. The body built of steel tubing in three sections is 35 feet 2½ inches long, and the airplane stands 13 feet 7¼ inches on its wheels. This machine carries two people, 600 gallons of gasoline, 50 gallons of oil, and an 800-pound 400-horsepower Liberty engine, equipped with an electric self-starter.

Commissioned in April, 1918, Nelson served through the war, and in 1920 was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Regular Army. It was then that he began to win his supreme reputation as a cross-country flyer. He flew with and was engineering officer of the Gulf-to-the-Pacific flight in 1919, the Alaskan expedition from New York to Nome in 1920, and the San Antonio to Porto Rico flight in 1923. The success of all these flights was undoubtedly due in considerable part to his constant care of the planes, his ability to diagnose motor trouble, and his tireless energy.

On one occasion during a five-and-a-half-hour flight over the mountains of British Columbia, in 1920, Nelson spent part of the "hop" riding in the freezing cold wind astride the fuselage, in order to balance a sudden nose-heaviness of the plane. Frozen and blinded by the icy blasts from the propeller, he stuck it out till the end. As the plane landed, the landing gear caught in rough country and was wiped off. Nelson was catapulted clear over the top wing and hurled far ahead of the ship onto frozen ground. When the other pilots in the formation saw this and hastily landed to pick up the pieces, they found Nelson, a little stiff, but hard at work repairing the damaged landing gear. It was this quality in the man's make-up, together with what they call his "marvelous understanding of motors" which undoubtedly put him in the world flight, that and the fact that he probably has had more cross-country experience than any other officer in the Army Air Service.

Another source of comfort to the flight leader, they say, was Nelson's assistant on the *New Orleans*, Jack Harding. "There have been times," admitted Smith, "when things looked pretty black, but they never seemed to affect Jack." Second Lieut. John Harding, Jr., of Beverly Hills, California, is twenty-seven. Like the other three flyers he enlisted at the outbreak of war. He went through the Air Service Mechanic's school at St. Paul, Minnesota. Graduating with honors, he served through the war as a mechanic, and came out with the grade of Master Sergeant, the highest non-commissioned rank in the Army. He was picked as one of the mechanics to accompany the pilots in the famous "round-the-rim-of the Arctic" flight in 1919, and it was his performance there that gave him his rating as one of the best mechanics in the Air Service.

Later at Bolling Field and McCook Field, Dayton, where most of the Army experimenting is done, he became a close friend of Lieutenant Nelson. So when Nelson was named as a pilot for the world flight he asked for Harding as his mechanician. Harding, who had already passed his examinations for a commission in the Reserve Corps, was accordingly called into active duty as an Air Service officer and ordered on the flight.

So much for the two teams who made the complete flight around the world, in the Douglas cruisers *Chicago* and *New Orleans*. The third team, composed of Lieutenants Wade and Ogden, were putting on what seemed to be a perfect performance with the *Boston* when an accident off the Orkneys, for which they were hardly responsible, incapacitated that airplane. In recognition of this, the President ordered a new plane rushed to the farthest possible point, and they continued with the others from Pictou, Nova Scotia, in the *Boston II*.

First Lieut. Leigh Wade, born at Cassopolis, Michigan, February 2, 1896, served as a private in the Michigan National Guard and transferred as a flying cadet when we entered the war. He was trained to fly at Toronto with the British Royal Air Force, ordered back to the American Army as an instructor till August, 1918, and then joined the A. E. F. in France. At the Armistice he was in command of the 120th Aero Squadron. Back in the States he served as a test pilot at McCook Field, flew every type of American airplane, and was rated as one of the best pilots in the service. As a photographic pilot he participated in various important mapping expeditions, was one of the pilots who bombed the captured German warships off the Virginia Capes, and holds the altitude record for the Martin bomber. At the time he was picked for the world flight he was engineering officer at Bolling Field. "Happy," as he is called for his cheerful disposition, acted as general liaison officer throughout the expedition.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Ogden, generally known as "Hank," is from Woodville, Mississippi, and is only twenty-three. In 1921, as a staff sergeant at the aviation repair depot, Montgomery, Alabama, he had gained such a reputation as an expert mechanician that he was transferred to the chief pursuit group at Ellington Field, Texas. Here his unusual grasp of technical details gained him a still wider reputation among flyers, and when Lieutenant Wade was designated for the world flight he asked for Sergeant Ogden. When the flight reached Shanghai, China, a cable was waiting announcing that he had been commissioned in the Air Service Reserve Corps and would assume his rank at once.

A survey of these records, point out observers, is interesting for many reasons. For one thing, all these young officers enlisted as privates originally. They have been successful in bridging the big gap between mechanician and officer. One or another of them has participated in practically all the big activities of our Air Service during and since the war. Their careers tell the activities of our aviation, and in their uniform character and varied technical abilities they represent a good sample of our typical Air Service personnel. They are, agree critics, one of the main reasons for the success of the trip.

In the previous article in this magazine some of the high spots of this trip were given. Here are some extracts from the diary of Leslie Arnold, published in the Chicago *Tribune*, which give a good cross-section of an average leg of the trip, as well as telling the story of the crossing of the Pacific:

"Attu, May 15. The date is a case of as you like. Having crossed the 180th meridian, the time advances a whole day, so while we left on Wednesday morning and flew five hours, we arrived on Thursday afternoon. We rose at five and after much delay secured suitable weather, with advance reports favorable. We left Attu at 11:30 and at 12:05 passed the end of

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The new KELLY construction is a real improvement, not a mere "talking point"

What is the Integral Bead construction, and what does it mean to the tire-user?

What it is, is explained in detail at the right.

What it does for the car-owner is to give him tires of greater strength and increased flexibility.

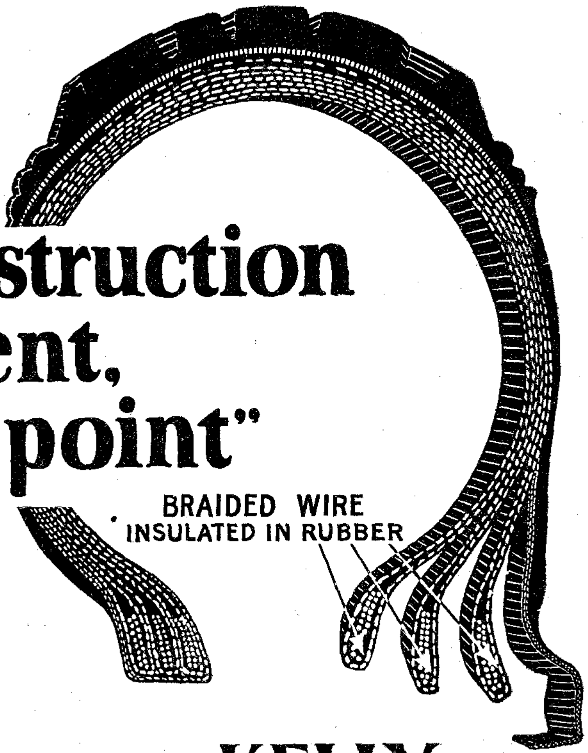
Greater strength, because the bead is built in as a natural, integral part of the tire.

Increased flexibility, because the cords are continuous from the beginning of the inner ply to the end of the outer.

The Integral Bead is a real advance in tire construction, important to the user of high pressure tires and doubly important to the user of balloon and balloon type tires.

Not only does it eliminate what is sometimes a source of trouble, but because the cords are 12 times longer and have more play than is the case in tires built by the ordinary method, tires built with the Integral Bead are easier-riding and longer-lived.

Study the pictures. They will show you why this new method of tire-building adds more definite, tangible value to the tire than any improvement since the advent of cord construction.

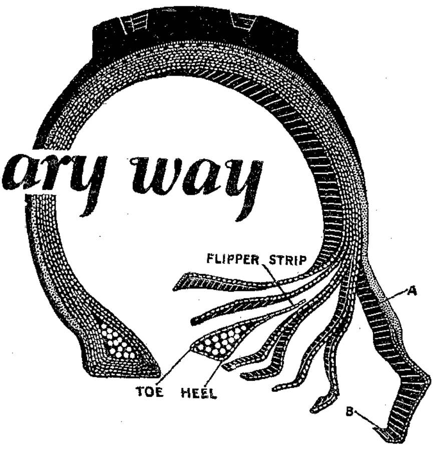


The new KELLY way

By the use of an entirely new and radically different process of manufacture, used only by Kelly, the bead is formed by enclosing strips of insulated braided wire in the loops formed by the cords, which, instead of extending merely from bead to bead as in the ordinary construction, are continuous, from the beginning of the inner ply to the end of the outer. Thus the bead is actually a *part* of the tire from the first, instead of being set into it later and held in by adhesion.

With the new Kelly construction no "flipper strip" (see below) is necessary, and as the cords are not cut off at the beads, but are continuous and are built in at an absolutely uniform tension the tire naturally has more "give" and flexibility. The bead *cannot* break out or separate, and since there is no flipper strip to cause a stiffening of that part of the sidewall nearest the rim, a source of possible trouble is removed.

The ordinary way

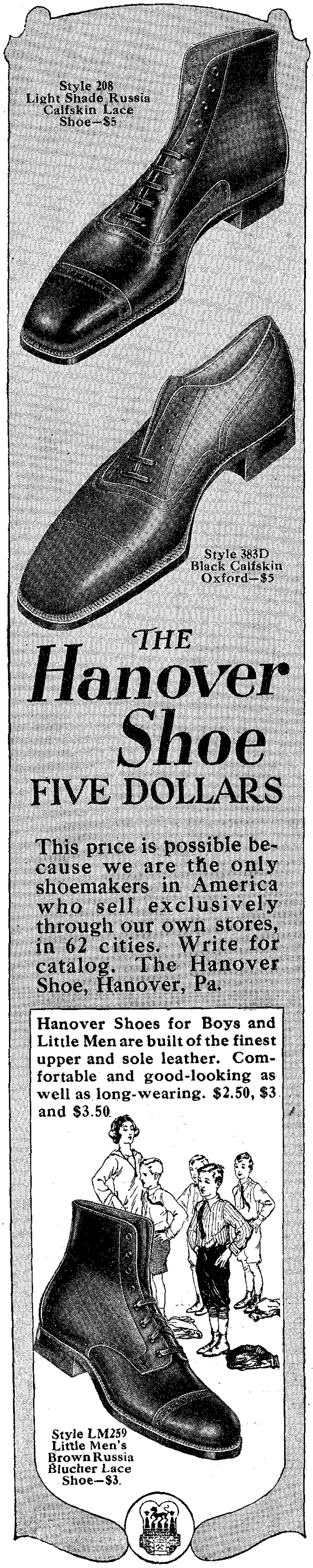


In all tires made by the ordinary method, the bead, composed of strands of braided wire insulated in rubber, is built as a separate unit in the form of a ring and partly cured. It is then fastened into the tire by the plies of cord fabric which partially enclose it. These plies are not wrapped entirely around the bead, but are cut off—at the "toe" or at the side by some makers and at the "heel" by others—so that some plies extend along one side of the bead and some along two sides, but none around all three. The loose ends of the plies are then covered by the "chafer strip," which extends from the point marked "A" to the point marked "B" in the drawing.

Most makers also use what is called a "flipper strip," which passes around the bead and extends an inch or two upward between two of the layers of cord. This flipper strip helps to hold in the bead, but it also has the effect of stiffening the lower part of the sidewall so that the point at which it ends forms a sort of hinge where the flexing of the sidewall, particularly in the low pressure tire, is localized, making an acute angle of bend.

One of the great advantages of the new Kelly construction is the fact that the flipper strip is eliminated.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES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Little Men's
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

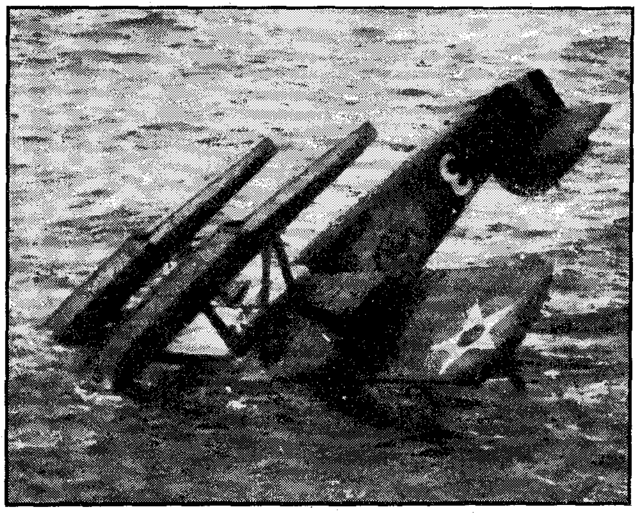
Continued

North America, heading out across the Pacific.

"At 1:30 we ran into a snow squall, and thence on saw many of them coming from the south. When over the water in a snowstorm everything assumes a gray color, making it impossible to see anything at all, so to avoid snowstorms we kept heading northward.

"Finally we were driven so far north we abandoned our attempt to reach Paramushiru, setting a course for Copper Island in the Kommandersky group. We reached Copper Island at 3:05 P. M., having been out of sight of land since 12:15 P. M. Three hours over sea and then absolutely strike your mark was a clever piece of navigation, and Lieutenant Smith can not be given too much credit.

"We headed northwest for Bering Island at 5 P. M. and landed at Nikoloski Bay. The Soviet officials were very courteous, but instructed us not to come ashore. But if we only have decent weather in the morning, we will be gone. The harbor here is very much exposed to the southwest. At present there is a high north wind, and so long as it stays there we should be O. K. But I would hate to see a southwester. One thing strange to us is the long hours of daylight—at four in the morning it is light enough to work, and we have just stopt now at 10 P. M.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"IT'S ALL IN THE GAME"

Said Wade, when his beloved "bus," the *Boston*, was damaged beyond repair, between the Faroes and Iceland, and he had to drop out of the Atlantic Ocean leg of the World Flight from Kirkwall to Pictou.

"May 17, Saturday, up at five and take-off at eight. The water was in long, smooth swells, but nobody had any difficulty, tho as it was our first experience with swells, all were rather curious about it. The weather was ideal. The first two hours were sunny, with clear air and excellent visibility. The snow-covered mountains of Kamchatka could be seen a long ways. One hundred and eighty miles of water were covered in about two hours' time.

"Japan territory at 9:30 A. M. The Pacific has been crossed by air for the first time. From here on a low fog is hanging over the water, extending up about 800 feet. Above the air was clear as could be, and from an altitude of 1,000 feet we could easily see the mountains ashore, and followed our course by them.

"At Cape Shipunski we cut across the land through a valley, the peaks towering above us on each side and the deeply covered snow on the ground, obscured by the fog, made an unusual and beautiful effect. About 100 miles from here the fog suddenly stopt, but above us clouds completely covered the sky. These gradually forced us lower and lower, until we were just above the water, striking occasional snow squalls, some of which were very heavy.

"Shortly after 2 o'clock we rounded these islands and in the distance could see the destroyers at anchor, awaiting us—one American and two Japanese.

"The destroyer *Pope* soon had us aboard, and our arrival seemed a signal for a howling snowstorm to turn itself loose. We spent the balance of the day resting. Representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy were aboard, as well as reporters. All were keen for information, and presented us with nice letters of congratulations and good wishes from the government and civic organizations.

"We are greatly relieved to have the Aleutians and Pacific behind us, for these we have considered the most difficult part of the entire trip—and from the time we left Seattle it has been a daily battle to keep the planes from being wrecked.

"May 18, Sunday. Last night certainly was fine. I doubt if any one slept very much. There was a forty-five-mile wind blowing and the huge rollers in the harbor rocked the ship from side to side. Personally I had a heck of a time. The bunk was wide, and I could not brace myself, but rolled with the ship, my bags, etc., rolling to the floor. The contents of the bookcase kept falling on me.

"To-day the sea was so rough that not until late to-night was it possible to board the planes. Three and four are chafing at their bridles. Luckily they discovered it. None had worked very much.

"After 5 all visited the commander aboard the Japanese destroyer, where we had a light lunch. We found the Japanese warships not dry. The speeches made by the Japanese were exceedingly pleasant. It was most interesting to watch their expressions when the speeches were being made.

"May 19, Monday. Being unable to take on fuel yesterday, we started at 2 A. M. and shortly before 7 every one was ready. We took off through an airy wind. We had so far few squalls, but all except the last two hours were foggy all the way. Our course from island to island was sometimes in forty- or fifty-mile jumps, so that with the fog it would have been a very easy matter to get lost.

"It was nice for a change to pass villages and boats and people after the desolate stretch over which we have traveled. We saw a number of sea lions along the route on the rocks, and several times we passed flocks, herds or whatever they are—swimming. About half-way here we passed the

Japanese destroyers which had been at Paramushiru when we landed.

"Eventually we arrived here (Hitokappu), where an American and a Japanese destroyer were awaiting us. The landing-place was on the lake near by. On the shore was a big crowd, including school children, who had walked nine miles to see our arrival.

"We all pitched in and by dark had the planes fueled, checked, and ready to leave early in the morning, the weather permitting. The whole crowd was pretty tired, Lieutenant Wade going to sleep twice while having dinner.

"We all received a wire from the Secretary of War congratulating us."

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A TYPICAL FLYER'S FACE

Smith's expression is typical, they say, of the others, and of all good pilots—especially the "flyer's eye."

A New York *American* correspondent, writing from Brough, England, much later, described vividly the timid entrance of a little, wizened, gray-bearded Oriental to the hangar where the American flyers were hard at work on their ships. "Look who's here!" whooped Wade, vaulting a cockpit and lower wing, and falling all over the little Japanese. Smith, Nelson, Arnold and Harding were on his heels, wiping their greasy hands on their unionalls. Ahead of them all, young Harry Ogden leapt upon the old man, and began pounding him on the back. "It's old Tanak!" he roared. He was thus referring to Prof. A. Tanakadate, member of the Imperial Academy of Science, the Research Council at Tokyo, and a hardened aviation "fan." It seems he is the only man in the world who has met the flyers four times in four different parts of the world. "Think of it," said Harding. "He made the long trip just to see us and wish us good luck." It was quite obvious to the reporter that all the flyers had real affection and respect for this old gentleman, who is Japan's greatest aeronautical expert. When they first met him in the States he had promised to be waiting for them in Tokyo. And

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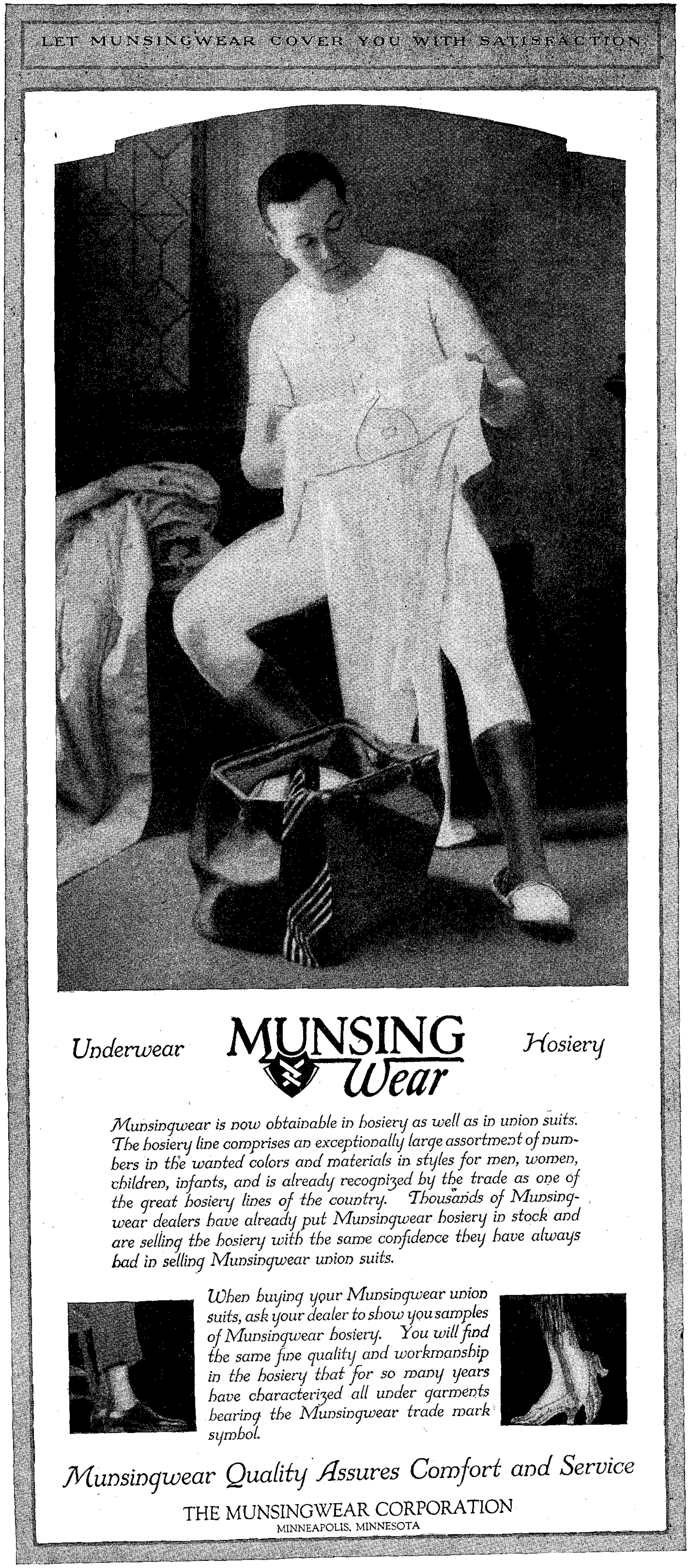

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

when they came to Tokyo, there he was waiting with a royal Prince, the chief Admiral of the Navy, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and the chief of the Japanese Air Forces. Here is Nelson's description of that reception:

> "When we were still in the Northern Pacific Islands, President Coolidge signed the Japanese Exclusion Bill.
>
> "But our arrival eleven days after the signing of that bill was the most wonderful half-hour of our entire trip. Imagine 2,000 school children, each one waving an American flag made in school by themselves, and all of them singing the Star Spangled Banner in English. The whole 2,000 had been transported to the aviation field, thirty miles from Tokyo.
>
> "For two days we were entertained more lavishly and considerately than any of us believed possible. Not only was the utmost friendliness shown us by officials at receptions and banquets, but the people on the streets almost prostrated themselves at our feet to show their liking for us.
>
> "And when we took off at 5 o'clock in the morning there were the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces—and 'old Tanak'—waving us farewells. They had traveled out the night before and slept in a miserable little inn to give us a send-off. I would like to know any other nation on earth whose chiefs would go that far to do honor to a crowd of aliens."

If this flight, remarks the Minneapolis *Tribune*, serves no other purpose than to establish high standards of courtesy and outreaching good-will, it will have been invaluable to the world as a whole. Welcoming authorities all the way from Japan to London, via Bagdad, Vienna and Paris, must mean something. The spontaneous cheers of many alien peoples must mean something much more. The sportsmanlike bearing of our aviators must have had its effect, point out many editors.

"What did the trip prove, anyway?" ask one or two cynical papers. "If an around-the-world trip can be accomplished only after long and wearying delays, is the glory worth the cost?" asks the New York *Bulletin*. Just as worth while as the voyage of Magellan, himself, answers a host of enthusiastic editors. This flight, they say, has broken the way for immensely valuable progress in aerial navigation. "We shall live to see men fly around the world BY DAYLIGHT" exults the Baltimore *American*. Then it proceeds to show how a plane traveling around the earth in the latitude of New York (18,820 miles) need only go at the rate of 470.5 miles per hour to do the trick in forty hours. We have already attained 266 miles per hour and we may go the rest of the way in the next five years. While other writers let their imaginations run riot with air navigation of the future, General Patrick, chief of our Army Air Service, calculates quite coldly that this pioneer flight actually has shown a way to make the circuit of the world in thirteen days. Never again, however, will circumaviators cross the extreme northern Atlantic and Pacific routes, says he. Instead they will hop to Hawaii in the Pacific and the Azores in the Atlantic. The flight just ending has shown us what not to do as well as what to do. The Boston *Herald* comments on General Patrick's thirteen-day schedule as follows:

> Thirteen days being 312 hours, just twelve hours more than the actual flying time which he names for the present flight, the air service chief allows only the extra half-day for the total time to be occupied by the numerous halts that must be made in traveling over some 26,000 miles. As the landings number sixty, the time allowance is only twelve minutes for each. There would be no other interval, the flying being otherwise continuous by day and night. Thus to establish our air mail methods on a circuit of the world would be a marvelous achievement.

Whatever be the immediate results, agree most writers, we have all seen an epoch-making event. And as at the beginning of the flight, so now at the end, it is the picture of man's indomitability in the persons of Smith, Nelson, Arnold, Harding, Wade and Ogden that stands out against the background of that epic flight. This triumphant chant from the Boston *Daily Globe* is typical of the emotion it has stirred:

> "With a thunder-driven heart
> And a flutter of new wings
> I, the worm that was, upstart,
> King of Kings."

> Through fog and hurricane, over vast, grim, desolate lanes of Northern seas; above strange, teeming Eastern countries; soaring now past blazing sun and copper-sanded deserts toward the Equator; now over the shambling Gargantuan chains of Asian mountains; over tangled tropic jungles and the gleaming white-walled towns that litter Eastern valleys where, science tells us, humanity had its beginnings; by the ruins of civilizations which have crumbled to dreamless dust; to the Danube, and Europe and the Arctic, with death at their elbows and disappointment and despair ready to clutch at their passage—they have won through, home, blazing a trail for new generations to follow, and setting a seal to an epoch of scientific endeavor during which men have striven to quicken the contacts among nations.

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We have organized an operating subsidiary—The U. S. Construction Company—to make Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Systems available to our customers on this deferred payment plan. By this method of financing sprinkler installation, heavy initial investment is not required. Working capital position is not impaired. The development of this subsidiary company is but another element in the complete service which has so firmly established Grinnell Company in its position of unquestioned leadership in the field of automatic fire protection.

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Annual insurance saving...........	500	2,500
New money put in by you each year....	500	2,500

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BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

DOCTORING A ZOO

IF A SURGEON HAS A HURRY CALL to operate on a rhinoceros, one of the most necessary things to carry along on this case is about two and a half pounds of chloroform with which to put the animal to sleep, and some ropes and a soft mattress might also come in useful. The mattress is not for the surgeon, but for the gentle rhinoceros to recline upon during the operation. The strange way the surgeon is obliged to restrain his patients, when they are inhabitants of a zoo, like the one in New York, and how great a task it is to feed them even when they are well, make a most interesting article by Richard C. Craven, who writes the story for *The National Humane Review* (Albany). Mr. Craven says:

Photographs by Dr. W. Reid Blair. Courtesy of *The National Humane Review* (Albany)

"NOW, THIS IS GOING TO HURT JUST A LITTLE"

Monkeys are classed among the best patients of the zoo. This one is "taking his medicine" with an almost human air of resignation.

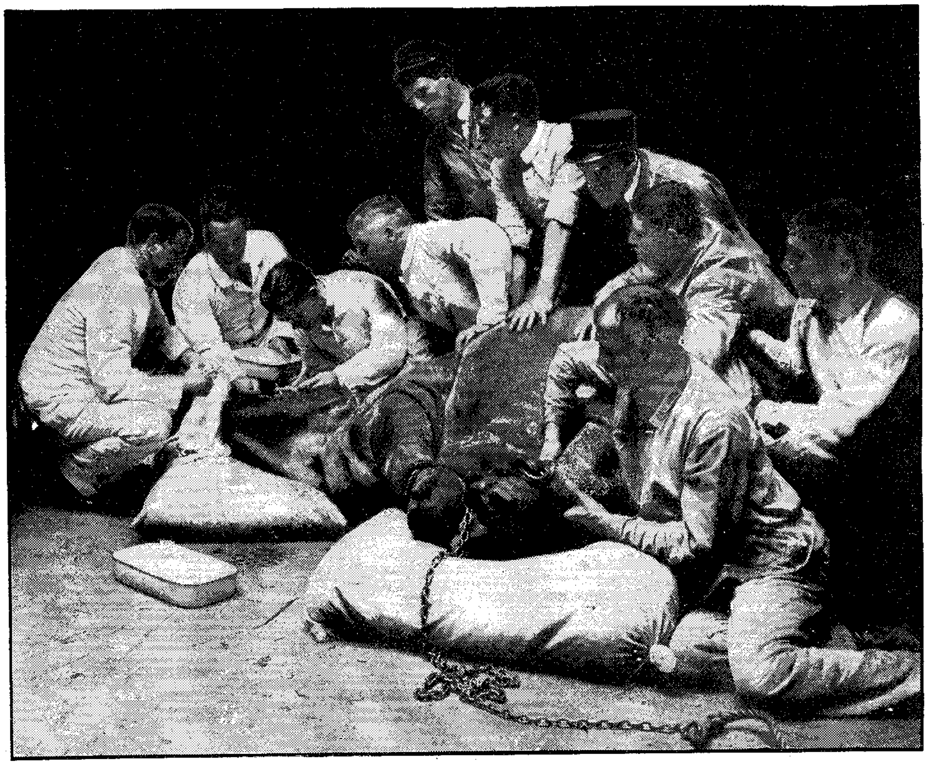
Let it be borne in mind that, whatever may be one's personal opinion as to keeping wild animals captive, no organization in the world has made a more systematic attempt to care for such animals in a scientific way than has the New York Zoological Society, that established a medical department composed of physicians, veterinarians and pathologists for the purpose of studying the diseases of wild animals and the best means for their prevention and cure. This is necessary to preserve the almost priceless collection at Bronx Park, for among the zoo's charges are some of the rarest and most valuable specimens in the world, the death of which would be a great financial loss, even if it were possible to replace them. So, Bronx Park has a hospital for its wild creatures; there you will sometimes find Dr. W. Reid Blair, veterinarian and pathologist, in the midst of his duties. A lion may have mumps, a tiger may be irritated by an ingrowing toe-nail, elephants may have sore feet, a python may lose its appetite, any old monkey may have a vicious toothache, and, as such troubles may cause acute distress, there must be some one whose special business it is to afford relief.

In general the most important factor in keeping the animals in health is strict attention to sanitary conditions, with the aid of preventive medicine. Dr. Blair and his assistants endeavor to anticipate possibilities of trouble by maintaining healthful surroundings and sterilized cages, by keeping out epidemics of every kind, by providing wholesome food, and especially by keeping the digestive organs in condition.

The food question is an interesting one. The Society having assembled many animals from different parts of the globe, it is impossible to furnish exactly the same diet to which they have been accustomed in their natural habitat. For many the diet is artificial, and experiments are constantly being made to determine what satisfactory substitutes can be supplied that will take the place of the natural food. For instance, in the case of the African antelopes and some of the ruminants, the supervisors of the collection have been able to devise a kind of biscuit, made of bran, oats, corn, bonemeal and molasses. The mixture is made into cakes about the size of a dinner plate, almost an inch in thickness, and then baked. The animals are fond of these biscuits, and the ration has the advantage of being dry and easily stored. It has long keeping qualities, while the brittleness ensures the animal thoroughly masticating the food before swallowing it. Each cake represents the equivalent of about three quarts of grain. It is especially good for giraffes and the different kinds of antelopes, which are delicate feeders.

Inspected beef, of the same grade as is eaten by the people of New York City, is fed to the lions, tigers and other members of the cat family—lean, raw beef, their daily portion consisting of ten to twelve pounds, says Mr. Craven, and he adds:

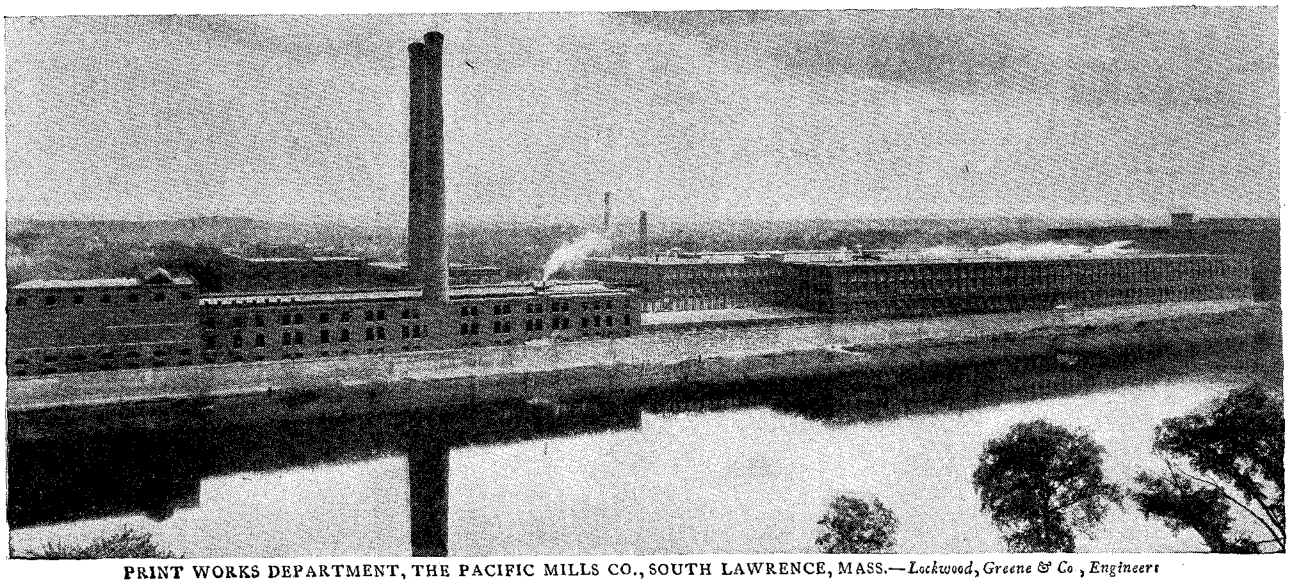
These animals bolt their food so fast that they often suffer from dyspepsia; to compel them to eat slowly the keepers give bone and gristle with the meat, the fastest eaters being given the boniest portions. The meat is fed six days a week, Sunday being a fast day for the benefit of their health. In their wild state



THE HIPPO NEEDS A GOOD DEAL OF PERSUASION

Nine men, assisted by a variety of chains and ropes, as well as much chloroform, were required to perform a slight operation on this large, comparatively unintelligent quadruped.

➡Before you build a Factory or Warehouse-see Weyerhaeuser⬅



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G. Washington's Coffee is wonderful for preparing desserts, ices, jellies, cakes, candies and other dainties.

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$1,000 in cash prizes for new G. Washington's Coffee recipes. First prize is $500. No restrictions, no conditions.

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For G. Washington's Coffee New Recipes

For the best	$500
For the next best	250
For the next best	75
For the next best	50
For the next best	25
For the 20 next best, $5 each,	100
Twenty-five prizes in all	$1,000

Contest Closes Dec. 31, 1924.

All prizes will be paid on or before February 1st, 1925, and in event of tie for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be awarded to tying contestants.

The judges of the contest will be chosen from a selected list of managers and famous chefs of the leading hotels of New York City.

Write recipe on one side of paper only. No letters can be answered concerning the contest. All recipes must be mailed on or before December 31, 1924, and to become our property.

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Use the coupon below, or a copy of it, attaching your suggestions for new recipes.

COUPON

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Enclosed find recipes for using G. Washington's Coffee.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

these animals at times might go several days without making a "kill," and would periodically fast under the dictates of nature. Pumas, lynx, ocelots, and others of the smaller cat species are fed meat that is cooked or thoroughly steamed. Monkeys are provided with cooked foods from the zoo kitchen, such as boiled rice and raisins, boiled potatoes, carrots and onions, cocoa and bread, with, of course, various fruits such as bananas, oranges, apples, dates, and nuts.

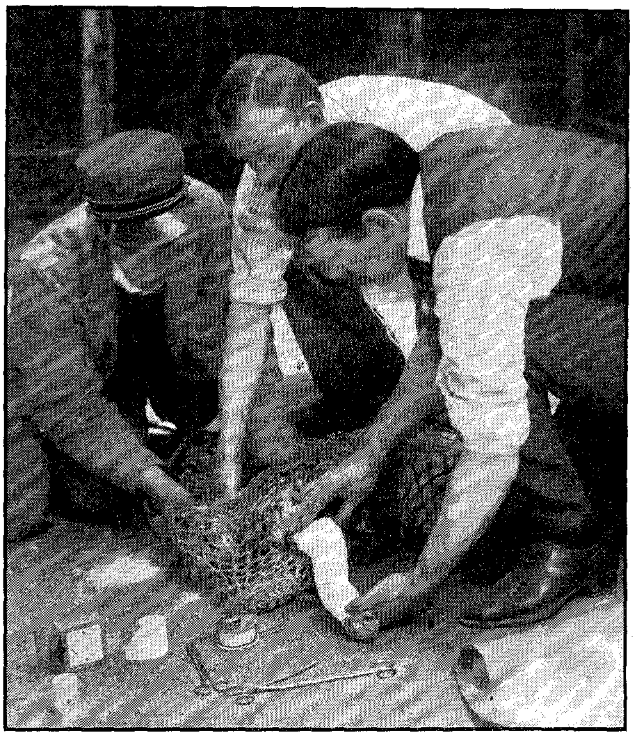
All the other mammals that can be induced to take cooked food are given it. Bears, wolves, foxes, and coyotes eat cooked meat. A considerable quantity of cod-liver oil is given in winter, as this supplies some of the oil they would get from fish, and which they can not obtain from meat.

Some of the boarders at the zoo have finicky appetites, which are expensive to cater to. The Paul Rainey Arctic Expedition a few years ago presented the Society with a young Atlantic walrus, which required more care and attention than all the elephants combined. Flip weighed only 150 pounds upon arrival, but for several years he gained at the rate of twenty-five pounds a month. His regular food consisted of twenty to twenty-five pounds of soft-shelled clams (in season and out of season) supplemented by a small quantity of fresh codfish, from which the bones had to be removed. He had to be fed three times daily, and it took considerable time to prepare twenty to twenty-five pounds of clams. Also, his bath had to be salted to the same density as ocean water, otherwise Flip would develop an irritating skin disease.

The yearly food bill amounts to about forty-five thousand dollars. A zoo on a large scale has an enormous appetite.

Routine disinfection and cleansing of the cages is perhaps one of the chief reasons why the management has been so successful in preventing epidemics of any character in more than twenty years. Every morning each cage is inspected, and if an animal is listless, or not interested in food, the circumstance is reported to Dr. Blair. If a contagious case is discovered it is at once removed to the contagion ward.

Different classes of animals are prone to certain kinds of disease. The monkey family, for instance, is liable to be afflicted with lung troubles, such as pneumonia, catarrh and bronchitis, with laryngitis, mumps and digestive ailments causing additional sources of worry. Surgical treatment is sometimes necessary for these animals, a broken leg occasionally resulting from rough play and tumbling around with each other. The fractured limb is set, and in a short time the monkey is again at his old tricks. In their wild state many monkeys undoubtedly are crippled. With animals so closely approximating the make-up of the human race, it is natural to suppose that dental troubles cause annoyance. Yes, a monkey can have a toothache, and the decayed tooth must be removed. A chimpanzee that had always been on friendly terms with Dr. Blair required such an operation. A keeper held the animal in his arms, the doctor quietly fixt his forceps on the tooth, and in a second it was out. But the ape considered itself the victim of a mean trick. When it found blood on its tongue it cried like a baby, became very angry and tried to bite the doctor. For a long time it maintained this resentment.



WHEN MR. SNAKE NEEDS A BANDAGE

Or perhaps it is Mrs. Snake who is the recipient of this attention. At any rate, snakes are said to be most suspicious of doctoring.

Among the cats—lions, tigers, etc.—intestinal parasites must be constantly looked for. They are kept down by vermifuges administered periodically. There has been no trouble in this respect with the polar bears since fish was excluded from their dietary.

Snakes are not a source of much anxiety, altho they are liable to attacks of a mouth disease. In this there is ulceration of the gums, and the teeth slough out. This disease does not readily yield to treatment except in the early stages, when the most successful method is the application of antiseptics. But who wants to handle a python or boa constrictor? When this must be done the door at the rear of the cage is opened and an attendant throws a sack over the head of the snake. The man grabs the reptile behind the jaws and pulls him toward the door. Eight or ten men are in line, and as the snake is drawn from the cage each man seizes a section and holds on for dear life. The mouth is washed out, treated with antiseptics, and the dead tooth is removed. The reptile is then returned to its cage.

A large python presented unusual difficulty because it refused to take food. To keep it from dying of malnutrition it was forcibly fed every three weeks with about twenty pounds of food. Possibly the snake was yearning for some of the live food of the jungle, but eventually it was domesticated when a peccary (a kind of wild pig) was killed. The meat was just what the python desired, and the fast was broken. From that time on the python voluntarily ate the food from the zoo kitchen.

In this connection it is a pleasure to record that live animals are not given as food at Bronx Park. Living chickens, rabbits, and guinea pigs are not thrown to the reptiles, and the cruel practise is not at all necessary. Freshly killed chickens are just as good as live ones, and the practise of the New York Zoological Society should be followed at all other collections.

One factor which undoubtedly helps to keep the animals in good health is the allotment of fairly large exercise areas wherever possible. The deer range covers twelve acres; buffalo range nineteen acres; elk range seven acres, including an artificial lake; red deer, fallow deer and spotted deer, from three-acre to eight-acre enclosures.

Dr. Blair feels that due to the good care and proper feeding which the animals have in a zoo, their life is much longer than in their wild state, and he speaks of the leopard which is twenty-two years old. In the wilderness, some much stronger animal would long ago have killed him. However, Dr. Blair says the best living conditions can not always be provided for some animals, and those the zoo does not attempt to keep. He continues:

> We have stopt collecting animals to which we can not give favorable living conditions with the probability that they will live a considerable time. We feel that if we can keep animals in healthful condition, and if in captivity they approach their normal span of years, we are doing as much as any one can ask. We have animals in the park which have been here twenty years or more, and the fact that they haven't a tooth in their head and have to have special food, and also keep in fairly good physical condition, is an indication that they have lived even longer than they could have done in the wilds. For example, one leopard we have had for twenty-two years, and for three years he has had only special food. In the wild state he would have been attacked by a more vigorous animal, or he would have been unable to catch his prey, and would have succumbed. I do not contend that animals generally live longer in captivity than they would in the wild state, but certain individuals live longer because they are protected against their natural enemies and are given special care at the time when they need it. This indicates that the conditions under which they live in this park are as appropriate as can be made. An animal that can keep in prime physical condition for a number of years justifies us in our desire to keep them.
>
> There are certain monkeys that we have found are poor livers. We do not buy them, and we discourage people bringing them to port, because these animals will live only a short time in captivity.
>
> We have given up keeping the moose, the caribou and the prong-horned antelope. These are interesting animals, but are such poor doers that we do not feel justified in including them in our collection. In this connection it is interesting to note that we have raised buffalo in New York City and sent them to stock the first preserve of

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

the national range in Oklahoma, where the Government allotted us fourteen acres. In 1907 we placed there sixteen head; they have propagated, and the herd now numbers 165. This is part of the plan to insure that the buffalo, which a few years ago was threatened with extinction, will continue to survive. Every one of our elk herd, red deer and fallow deer, has been born in the park. Not one of them has ever known wild life conditions.

Mr. Craven now takes up the story again and relates several remarkable cases of animal surgery:

Some of the surgical operations performed from time to time are unique. If the operation is painful general anesthesia is administered, because in addition to the humane sentiment involved, perfect control is necessary for the safety of the operators and also for the successful handling of the animal. Chloroform and ether are the drugs used for general anesthesia, with local injection of cocaine or morphine in minor operations. A rhinoceros required a surgical operation for an abscess which was affecting the lower jawbone. The rhinoceros was hobbled with ropes, laid on mattresses and put to sleep. While less than an ounce of chloroform will send a human being to sleep, it took two-and-a-half pounds to send this animal to slumberland. The operation was a complete success. On the other hand, an elephant which slipt on a concrete runway, breaking two ribs and a thigh bone, had to be humanely destroyed.

It is not a simple matter to prepare a big alligator for an operation, and when Moses had to be operated on for a tumor on his foot, it was like handling a greased pig. Finally his head was covered with a gunny-sack, then his jaws were muzzled, and he was securely fastened to a thick plank, eighteen inches wide. Local anesthetics rendered the removal of the tumor a painless procedure.

A piece of jawbone, jammed between the molar teeth of a Bengal tiger, transformed a fairly tractable cat from a condition of docility to one of maddened frenzy. With the greatest difficulty she was placed in the mechanical shifting car and carried to the lighted areaway at the south of the lion house. A rope was thrown around her shoulders and her head was drawn to the bars of the cage. With a pair of long forceps the end of the bone was gript. Immediately she became calm and the bone was removed without difficulty. The tigress, overjoyed at her release from misery, stretched herself on the floor and gave evidence of a feeling of complete contentment.

Elephants need to have their corns pared fairly regularly. The sole of the foot consists of an elastic substance not unlike hard rubber. It wears away when the elephant is free, but under conditions of captivity it becomes in places abnormally thick and hard, causing pain just like a corn to a human being. It is then necessary to cut away the excess of the footpad, and usually the elephant regards the chiropody as an act of kindness. Another trouble with elephants is a skin affection which causes the hide to become hard and to crack. Thorough oiling of the skin twice a year with coconut oil is a perfect remedy.

Where the medicines must be given they

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are administered in concentrated form. It is important that the feelings of the animals shall not be disturbed unnecessarily, and that they should not be excited. A tiny pill concealed in a banana may often be given to an unsuspecting ape. Sometimes, however, the creature suspiciously pulls the banana apart, finds the pill, breaks it with his teeth, smells at it and finally flings it at the keeper.

There is always much to be done at the zoo, but under all circumstances the chief thought is to keep the animals in health by sanitation and appropriate food.

THE NEW WAY OF TRAINING ANIMALS

IF you are going calling on six new friends, and they happen to be three tigers and three lions, you may feel rather particular about your appearance and the first impression you might make upon them. The question naturally arises in your mind, do you take a revolver or do you take two revolvers; do you have a great number of personal attendants present while you meet your new acquaintances, and are those attendants well armed or even, to some minds, could come the not unwelcome thought, that perhaps on the whole it might be better to stay at home that day and see those same lions and tigers in the movies. Courtney Ryley Cooper, in his book entitled "Lions 'N' Tigers 'N' Everything" (Little Brown and Company), expected when he went into the steel arena for the first time with tigers and lions, that he would be protected by a thing called an "electric prod rod," which would spit electricity at a lion or tiger which might show signs of wishing to make a meal upon him. No such protection appeared, and Mr. Cooper tells with much humor the new manners of the training-dens:

> Only one man was in the menagerie house of the circus winter quarters when I entered—the trainer. The steel arena stood, already erected, in the center of the big building, but I looked in vain for the attendants with the electric prod rods and the men with the white-hot irons. As for the trainer himself, I failed to notice any bulges in his pockets which might denote revolvers; in fact, he carried nothing except two cheap, innocent-appearing buggy whips. One of these he handed me in nonchalant style, then motioned toward the arena.
>
> "All right," he ordered, pulling back the steel door, "get in."
>
> "Get in?" Everything was all wrong, and I knew it. "Where are the animal men?"
>
> "Over at the cookhouse, eating dinner. I'll let the cats into the chute. Go ahead inside so I can strap the door."
>
> "But—"
>
> "I'll come in after I've let the cats through from the permanent cages. I want you in there first, tho, so they can see you the minute they start into the chute. Then you won't surprize 'em, see, and scare 'em. Just stand still in the center as they come in. If any of 'em get excited, just say 'seats!' in a good, strong voice, and tap 'em with that buggy whip. By that time I'll be in there."
>
> "But where's my gun? And aren't

A new factor in success

You men and women who work in offices—science has lately revealed another important factor in success—an influence which largely determines the amount of work you can do, and consequently the amount you can earn.

It is now a proved fact that a large part of the nerve energy of any worker is consumed simply in the act of seeing—and that this waste can be reduced as much as 50% by directing more and glareless light on the objects to be seen.

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Write us and we will tell you whether the light under which you work is all it should be.

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*Hardly a person but can profit by the facts which science is revealing about the influence of light. This advertisement cites just one example. Ask the Holophane Engineering Department for suggestions as to how **you** can make the light under which you live and work do more for you.*

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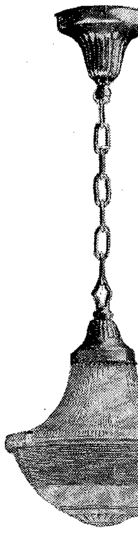

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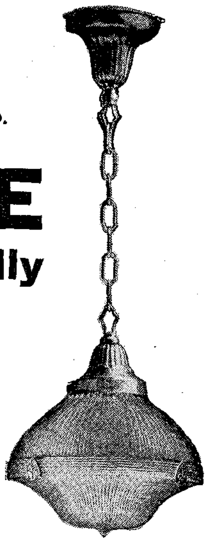

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

we going to have any of the men around with hot irons or electric prods—"

"Electric what?" The trainer cocked his head.

"Electric prod rods—you know, that throw electricity."

"Cut the comedy," came briefly; "you've been readin' them Fred Fearnot stories! Nope," he continued, "there ain't going to be any hot irons or electric prods, whatever they are, or nothin'. Just you an' me an' the cats an' a couple of buggy whips!"

Whereupon, somewhat dazed, I allowed myself to be shunted into the arena. The door was closed behind me—and strapt. Shorty the animal trainer, went to the line of permanent cages, shifted a few doors, then opened the one leading to the chute. A tiger traveled slowly toward me, while I juggled myself in my shoes, and wondered why the buggy whip had suddenly become so slippery in my clenched hand. While this was happening, the Bengal looked me over, dismissed me with a mild hiss, and walked to the pedestal. Then, almost before I knew it, the den was occupied by three tigers and three lions, none of which had done anything more than greet me with a perfunctory hiss as they entered! Already Shorty was unstrapping the door, himself to enter the den. Then one by one the animals went through their routine, roaring and bellowing and clawing at Shorty, but paying no attention whatever to me!

"Part of the act," explained the little trainer as he came beside me for a moment, "trained 'em that way. Audience likes to see cats act vicious, like they was going to eat up their trainer. But a lot of it's bunk. Just for instance—"

Then he turned to the lion which had fought him the hardest.

"Meo-w-w-w-w-w-w-w!" he said.

"Meo-w-w-w-w-w-w-w!" answered the lion, somewhat after the fashion of an overgrown house-cat.

Following which, a loose purring issued from Shorty's lips, to be echoed by the tigers.

"That's their pay!" came laconically as the trainer walked to the chute. Then, "All right, Kids! Work's over!"

A new régime has entered into the circus and animal training. It is no longer done by fear and cruelty, but the animals work for their wage, and if they are good workmen they get it. A good trainer, Mr. Cooper says, knows that to train the animals well, a trainer must eliminate the fear they instinctively hold for the unknown man:

Instead of making animals pretend to work because they are afraid, they merely work for wages now. For years, in the old days, trainers had kicked and mauled and beaten a slow-thinking, lunk-headed hippopotamus in an effort to make him perform. It was impossible. The hip neither fought nor obeyed. It didn't have enough sense to know that it could escape punishment by doing a few tricks. Then, with the coming of the newer régime into the circus business, the effort was discontinued. For years the big river hog merely wallowed in his trough. Then, one day, an animal trainer slanted his head and stood for a long time in thought.

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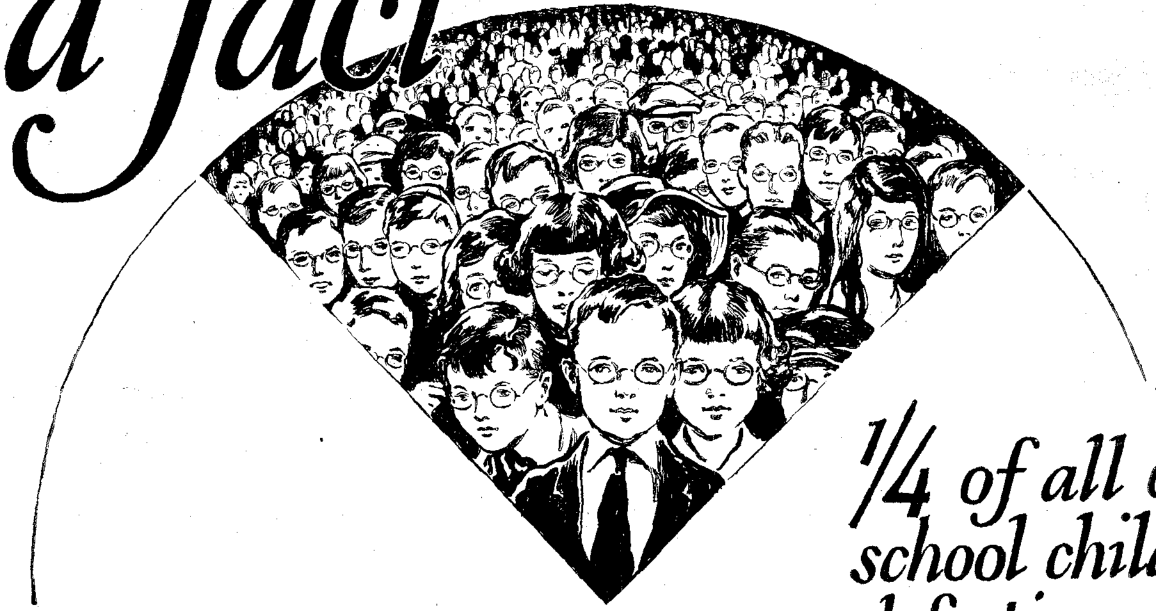

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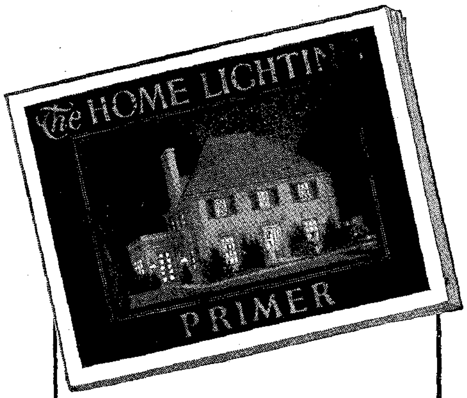

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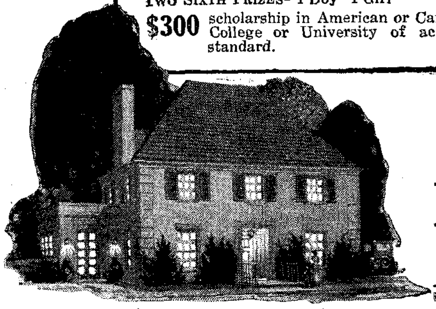

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

"Believe I'll work that hip," he announced. And a week later, the miracle happened!

"Ladies-s-s-s-s and gentlemen-n-n-n," came the bawling outcry of the official announcer; "I take great pleasuah in announcing to you a featuah not on the program, a race between a swift-footed human being-g-g-g and a real, living, breathing hippopotamus-s-s, or sweating be-hemoth of Holy Writ. Wa-a-a-tch them!"

Into the hippodrome track from the menagerie connection came the trainer, running at a fair gait, while striving his best, seemingly, to outpace him, was a goggle-eyed hippopotamus, trotting as swiftly as his wobbly avoirdupois would permit. All the way around they went, the hippopotamus gaining for an instant, then the trainer taking the lead again, finally passing once more into the menagerie. The audience applauded delightedly. It was the first time it ever had seen a trained hippopotamus. Nor had it noticed the fact that, about fifty yards in advance of the racing pair, was a menagerie attendant, also running. The important thing about this person was that he carried a bucket of bran mash, and the hippopotamus knew that it was for him! He wasn't racing the trainer, he was merely following a good meal; the old, old story of the donkey and the ear of corn!

Likewise the pig which you've seen squealing in the wake of the clown in the circus. The secret? Simply that His Hoglets has been taken from his mother at birth and raised on a bottle. His feeding has been timed so that it comes during circus hours. The pig follows the clown because he knows he's going to get a square meal. At certain places in the circuit of the big top the clown pauses and gives him a few nips from the bottle. Then he goes on again and the pig runs squealing after. Simple, isn't it?

In the same manner is the "follow goose" trained. The person he trails has food, and the goose knows he's going to get it. Likewise the pigs which you've seen "shooting the chutes."

A pig isn't supposed to have much intelligence. Perhaps he hasn't—but you can have a trained-pig act all your own very easily.

Simply build a pen leading to a set of stairs which lead in turn to a chute, the chute traveling down into another closely netted enclosure. In this enclosure put a bucket of favorite pig food. Then turn the pigs loose and let them make their own deductions.

First of all, the pigs will try to reach the food by going through the netting. That's impossible. So at last they turn to the runway, go up the steps, hesitate a long while, then finally slide down the chute and get what they're after. Then—here's the strange part of it: after a week or so, remove the food. The pigs will keep on shooting the chutes just the same. By some strange form of animal reasoning, the pleasure of food has become associated with that exercise of sliding down that incline.

To be a good animal trainer it is now necessary to be a linguist of sorts, at least to learn the languages of the animals you wish to train, Mr. Cooper says:

> Jungle cats are primeval in their instincts. They're unable to control themselves at the sight of food, and a few strips of meat distributed in the training-den might lead to a fight. Therefore the new style of trainer has a different method. He talks to the cats!
>
> Nor is that so difficult as it sounds. A short association with animals and one easily can learn the particular intonation by which they express pleasure. With the lion, this takes form in a long drawn-out meow of satisfaction; with the leopard and the tiger it is evinced by purring, as with house cats. The trainer simply practises an imitation of these sounds until he masters them, with the result that he is almost invariably answered by the beast when he emits them! The animal seems to understand that the trainer is seeking to convey the fact that he is pleased, and the beast appears pleased also. As to the reward extraordinary, there is the joy of joys—catnip!
>
> To a house cat, catnip is a thing of ecstasy. To a jungle cat it holds as much allurement as morphine to a dope user, or whisky to a drunkard. A catnip ball and the world immediately becomes rosy; the great cats roll in it, toss it about their cages, purr and arch their backs, all in a perfect frenzy of delight. Therefore, when they do their work, they get their catnip. When they don't work they're simply docked their week's wages; that's all.

It is easy in life to do what you enjoy, and so the new type of animal trainer has a way of finding out what, for instance, a tiger likes to play, and then training him to play it in public:

> More than once I have happened into a menagerie house to find the arena full of cat animals and a trainer seemingly nowhere about. The animals were doing as they pleased, some lolling in the spots of sunlight which came from the high windows, others playing, still others merely pacing. It was as tho a recess had been called at school and the teacher had departed. Instead, however, he was hiding!
>
> Hiding and watching the animals with hawk-like eagerness, as, left to themselves, they followed the dictates of their own likes and dislikes. It was not a recess; on the contrary, it was one of the most important features of present-day animal-training, that of allowing the animals themselves to choose their own acts! In other words, the trainer was playing the part of a hidden observer, watching his tawny charges, and from his unseen point of vantage learning their true natures and the things which they liked best to do.
>
> Some animals are natural climbers and balancers; others are not. Weeks could be wasted in an effort to teach a beast to walk a tightrope, for instance, when the power of balance simply was not in his brain. So the trainer of to-day, being a believer in efficiency, allows his animals to volunteer for the various services of the performing arena. During the recess time, in which the animals are left to their own resources, their every mannerism is cataloged. In their play, for instance, it may be found that two lions or two tigers will box each other in mock fighting; two pals of the feline race that have selected each other as playmates. Naturally, there is fierce growling and a sprinkling of flying fur. The trainer notes it all, and when the show goes on the road, the audience gets a thrill out of two great cats which leap at each other in a seeming battle of death.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE NEW SPECULATION IN GERMAN BONDS

A FEW DAYS AGO the New York newspapers were reporting, to quote one headline, "Fortunes Made by the Poor in Astounding Skyrocketing of German Securities Here." The New York *World* told of one man who bought 50,000,000 marks' worth of German war bonds a few months ago for $375, and last month found them worth $87,500. A number of other such cases are reported, and there has been a wave of speculative buying of German securities both in Germany and New York. Most responsible brokerage houses in Wall Street are, however, warning investors that while prices may go a little higher, these bonds can not be considered as having any real intrinsic value. As the New York *World* put it, "Germany must pay untold millions for reparations. Perhaps fifty or a hundred years from now the German Government will have money and inclination to redeem the bonds now being grabbed up here. Meanwhile there is nothing to prevent these bits of paper sinking again to virtual valuelessness."

The speculation is believed to have been fostered by the belief that the Dawes plan would help put Germany back on its feet, and therefore strengthen German securities. Most of the issues which have been advancing are municipal, state, and government bonds. A typical advance is that of the Berlin 4 per cents, which in the last three or four months have advanced from $500 for a million marks' worth of bonds to $12,000.

Our newspapers and financial authorities unite in warning against taking these advances too seriously. German bonds at present, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "have no more claim to an investment status than her long-since-discredited marks." *The Wall Street Journal* explains that "German internal bonds are not foreign obligations. There is no legal compulsion to pay principal or interest except at the rate of 24 cents to a trillion marks." "Gamblers who buy them rely exclusively on an act of grace by the German Government," and *The Wall Street Journal* finds it "difficult to understand their mental processes."

In the New York *American*, Mr. J. P. Maher quotes a New York banker to the effect that "the most important and timely subject in the investment world now is the necessity of warning investors not to put their funds into the pockets of fakers." He explains that the forthcoming $200,000,000 Dawes-plan German loan and other legitimate offerings to follow are being taken advantage of by crooked dealers to confuse the public mind and to "unload worthless securities upon the unwary." For instance, a circular has been sent out by one dealer saying, "in our opinion German securities offer under present conditions remarkable possibilities, probably greater than those offered by American securities in 1920-21." In the same newspaper, another financial writer, Mr. George W. Hinman, tells of receiving numerous inquiries about German municipal, state, and national bonds. Most of these bonds, he declares, are nothing but "a wildcat speculation." The money that has been made in recent gambling in paper-mark bonds means nothing, we are told. The value simply is "not there," and all the recent sales have "no more business significance than the fact that money is made out of keno or roulette or a Doctor Cook oil duster."

The main reason for the recent advances in German pre-war issues has, according to financial authorities quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, been purchases by the German Government, municipalities, and business houses, "in the vague hope that in Germany's rehabilitation they will be accorded a small fraction of their pre-war value." In the last Reichstag election some of the political parties made promises of relief to investors in German pre-war bonds. There have been German court decisions insisting on the redemption of bonds and mortgages at a reasonable percentage of their original gold value, and the Reichstag recently passed emergency legislation restoring 15 per cent. of their gold-mark value to certain classes of private mortgages and bonds. The chief market for German securities is the Berlin Boerse, according to a news article in the New York *Times*, which quotes a New York banking-house specializing in German securities in part as follows:

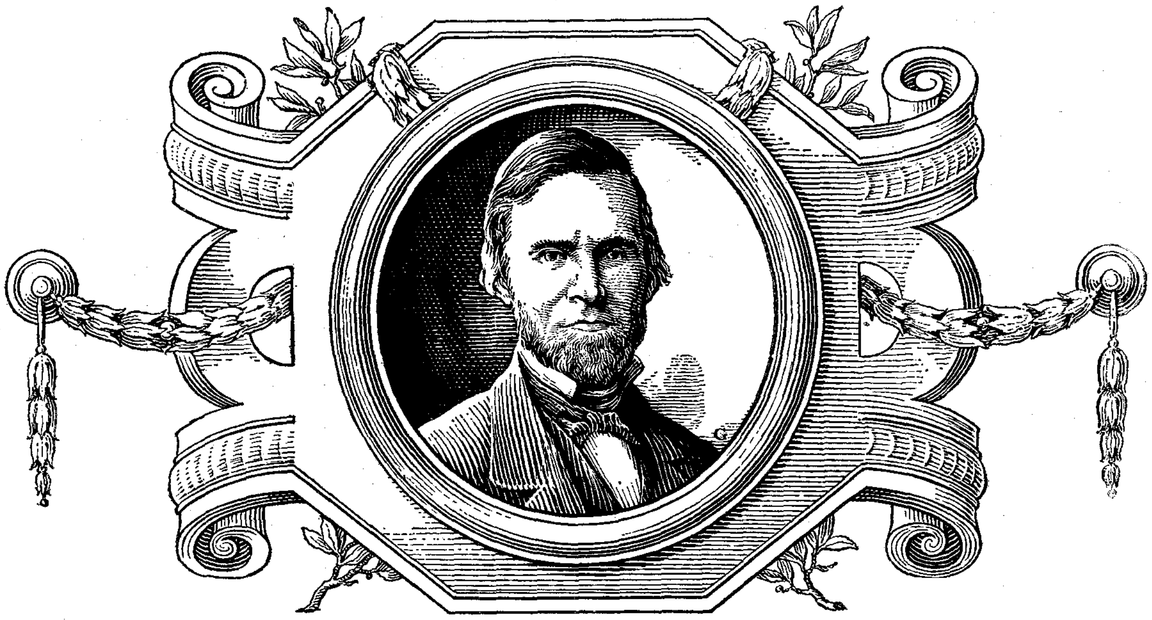
> The heaviest transactions here are in the German municipal, industrial, and bank securities. The municipal securities are favored because of the asset value behind them. In Germany many of the cities own their utilities, and many of them have large forest reserves, and in the case of the seaport cities the warehouses and piers are city-owned. The cities also have taxing power and large revenue sources from the city-owned projects, which are uncommon in the United States.

Moody's Investors Service has made a careful study of "The Rise and Fall of German Bonds." In this study we are reminded that last year Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines announced that they would redeem their entire funded debt in paper marks at their then value, so that "a debt which had originally yielded about $25,000,000, was to be paid off at some $4,500." This sort of thing naturally brought lawsuits and court decisions; several of the latter insisted that a lender was not bound to accept worthless currency in satisfaction of a debt. But, remarks Moody's, while such decrees (several of which are quoted at length) doubtless facilitated the rise in German bond values this year, and while they are "theoretically interesting," nevertheless they "do not appear to possess much practical value." We are reminded that "it takes more than law and willingness to pay to discharge obligations." And readers are also referred to the report of the Dawes committee, wherein is strest "the importance of the virtual extinction of debt in Germany," and where it is said of German industrial obligations that "such indebtedness has for the most part been discharged by nominal payments in depreciated currency, or practically extinguished." In February the German Government issued a decree restoring certain classes of mortgages to 15 per cent. of their gold-mark value under certain conditions and restrictions. Government and municipal bonds were specifically mentioned as not being payable "until the settlement of all reparations obligations." The Government recently issued a denial that this 15-per-cent. revaluation was to be applied to public bonds. And Moody's reminds us that a court decision, not necessarily final, has declared the 15-per-cent. decree unconstitutional. Moody's reaches the conclusion, after examining this collection of legal documents, that for all practical purposes there is no hope of recovering an appreciable part of the pre-war value of German bonds. They "are for all practical purposes worthless," and the London *Financial Times* is quoted by this authority as saying:

> German bonds are likely to remain interesting souvenirs rather than serious securities. If people are foolish enough to acquire them, they must be prepared for the consequences, however unpleasant. It may suit the professional speculators to encourage gambling in bonds which no investor would dream of buying. But the public who indulge in this kind of wild and irresponsible speculation are bound sooner or later to lament their temerity. The gamble in German bonds, there can be hardly any doubt, is destined to share the fate of the gamble in German marks, with consequences equally distressing and disastrous to participants.

A number of our financial writers point out that as the German

*JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Hayes (*1877-1881*), began his long career of public service in* 1855, *as a member of Congress. Thereafter he continuously occupied positions of national influence, eventually becoming Secretary of State under President McKinley. He brought to his administration of the Treasury Department, a broad experience of men and affairs—an administration which was skilful indeed, and of great public value during the troubled period following our Civil War.*



Select a bond house

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BROAD FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE is a necessary background for successful investment. Finance is a profession quite as much as law or engineering. You would not think of getting along without a lawyer in a legal transaction, or without an engineer in building a bridge. That would be imprudent.

It is equally unwise to attempt so important a task as finding a profitable place for your money without utilizing the knowledge and advice of a competent bond house. There is safety in its counsel.

Competent Advice

It is a wise investor who keeps in close touch with his investment banker—gives him all needful facts about himself, his circumstances, income and holdings. That enables the banker to be of real service in helping the investor select securities which fit his situation and properly diversify his holdings. Through such counsel you can build up an investment structure of your holdings, so suitable and so diversified that it will stand unimpaired over a long period of time.

The Investor's Protection

The first step is to pick out a good bond house to deal with—one which is old and well known, whose operations are extensive, whose experience covers a wide field of conservative bond investment, whose record goes back for a long period of years.

In dealing with such a house, the investor not only protects himself, he greatly simplifies his investment problem. He has fewer doubts and perplexities. He can confidently exercise his own financial judgment because it is based upon facts and backed by competent opinion. Instead of a miscellaneous collection of securities, he builds up a solid investment structure for himself and his heirs.

"CHOOSING YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE"—*This booklet clearly presents the factors of experience and equipment by which you may judge the standards and service resources of a bond house. It is well worth the little time required to read it. Ask for booklet* LD-9.

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For Your Business with Europe

AS progress is made toward the economic rehabilitation of Europe, business men are considering how their own immediate interests will be affected.

In carrying out a foreign trade policy the bank with which a business house allies itself is a most important factor.

Eight branches of this Company abroad, located in London, Paris, Brussels, Liverpool, Havre, and Antwerp, place a valuable service at the disposal of American exporters and importers.

These offices handle a large volume of the banking transactions incident to the export of American commodities to Europe and importations into the United States.

This Company finances a substantial portion of American cotton exports and shipments of food products, raw materials, and manufactured goods, originating in every section of the United States.

To those companies now doing export or import business with Europe or planning to enter this trade, the Guaranty Trust Company offers exceptional facilities and the helpful coöperation which an American bank with American branches abroad is in a position to render.

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pre-war governmental bond issues can not be paid till after the reparations account is settled, there is little need for the present generation of investors to bother about them. The Bankers Economic Service is inclined to think that eventually there might be a formal repudiation of the state and national issues. The New York *Journal of Commerce* reminds us that the Dawes report plans for heavy loads of new bond issues which will take the place of these old issues. Under the Dawes receivership, points out the editor of *The Financial World*, the commissioners in charge will see to it that none of these pre-war loans will be paid before the claims of the Allies are discharged. And if there are any excess revenues, the Reparations Commission "will be more interested in giving the added wealth to the Allies than in giving it to the holders of defunct German bonds." So the conclusion is that "any gambling orgy reared on the ashes of defunct securities is likely to terminate as disastrously as that of the mark."

ANOTHER DEVICE OF THE "DYNAMITER"

BEWARE of the "myself" note, we are warned by E. L. McColgin, writing in *The Dearborn Independent*. In a recent number of the same magazine, John M. Robertson told us to fight shy of the "dynamiter," or high-pressure salesman of worthless stock, and his warnings were summarized in these columns last month; now we are urged to arm ourselves against one of his favorite devices—the "myself" note. The purchaser is induced to make a cash payment on such stock, and to give the salesman a note made payable to "myself," i.e., the maker of the note. The drawer of the note then endorses his name on the back of it, and gives it to the "dynamiter." Mr. McColgin cites instances in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Kentucky showing that $15,000,000 in worthless stocks were sold to the public, with the aid of country bankers and "myself" notes. As this writer explains in his Dearborn *Independent* article, which is reprinted *in extenso* by *The American Banker* (New York):

> Briefly, the "myself" note is an unusual or bastard form of the ordinary promissory note. The essential difference is that instead of the maker filling in the name of another person to whom the note is payable, the words "I promise to pay to the order of" are followed by the word "myself" and then his own name. The maker of the note then endorses his own name on the back of the note he has made payable to himself, making it negotiable, and gives it to the stock salesman. The stock salesman can then collect the amount of the note when due or sell it to some

one else by endorsing his own name on the back.

However, in actual practise the stock salesman who gets a "myself" note from an accommodating farmer, almost invariably sells it to a banker who knows the man who gave the note to be responsible and fully able to pay the bank when the note is due. Such banks are usually willing to permit the stock salesmen to shed their responsibility by including the words "No recourse" in their endorsements when they sign the note over to the bank.

Hundreds of country and small-town banks throughout the Mid-West have sustained heavy losses, and many of them have been ruined through discounting or purchasing so-called "myself" notes. These notes had been obtained by high-tension salesmen from persons to whom they had sold stocks under misrepresentation.

In the case of the Berlin State Bank versus Girow, the Kent County Circuit Court, Grand Rapids, Michigan, decided that the bank which had discounted the note Girow had given a salesman had no cause for action. It was charged that the bank had not observed good faith and was not an innocent purchaser. The bank did appeal this decision.

Thirty-seven other banks in the same section have been identified as having followed similar procedure, and this does not exhaust the list. Some of the banks failed, and others are carrying the stock in the hope of getting their money out of it some day.

During the trial of the suit of the Berlin State Bank against Girow, an officer of the bank denied on the witness stand that disclosures of depositors' affairs had been made and private commission received. After testimony to the contrary had been offered, the banker asked permission to revive his testimony and, returning to the stand, he admitted the charges. This made it easy for the jury to relieve Mr. Girow of paying his note.

Some outraged persons who had become acquainted with these deals supplied Girow's attorney with the details of the damning facts. If people everywhere who get wind of like transactions would make use of it, and if victims, like Girow, would stand suit, in a short time all bankers would refuse to do any sort of business with high-tension stock promoters.

Notes given under these conditions and upon misrepresentation should never be paid. Let the aiders and abettors of the system sue, and thus be brought into the full glare of publicity. The high-tension stock-selling crews, and people with whom and for whom they work, dread this.

Fortunately bankers in the large cities, better business bureaus, and the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, where this work centers, are making headway against this abuse of banking and of the public.

Country bankers who are approached by high-tension operators with "myself" notes or any other plan should not only repulse them, but immediately send details to their big city correspondent banks, who will help to stamp out the pestilence. This should be done no matter how tempting the idea may be.

People who hear of high-tension stock-selling schemes, or have purchased such stocks outright or given notes, should immediately write to the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, New York City, giving all the details. These schemes spring up so fast that it is only through such *volunteer action* that they can be dealt with.

New York Edison Company's Power Station on East River at 38th Street

Photo by Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.

BONDS

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WHEREVER you go—in the hearts of cities—on the banks of rivers—you find central power stations of Public Utility companies, developing light, heat and power for nearby and distant industrial centers, towns and hamlets. Their service is in demand 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They meet an essential and ever increasing need.

The National City Company is prepared to offer at all times carefully chosen, well secured Public Utility Bonds of liberal yield. Each one is recommended as a desirable investment. Further specific information by mail or at our nearest office.

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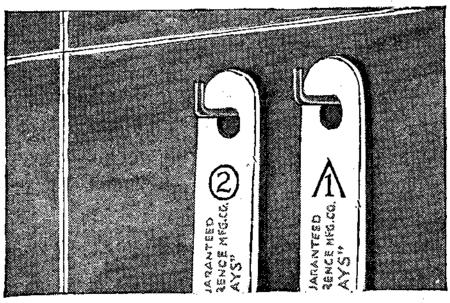
BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES


GUARANTEED FLORENCE MFG.CO. ALWAYS"
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GUARANTEED FLORENCE MFG.CO. ALWAYS"
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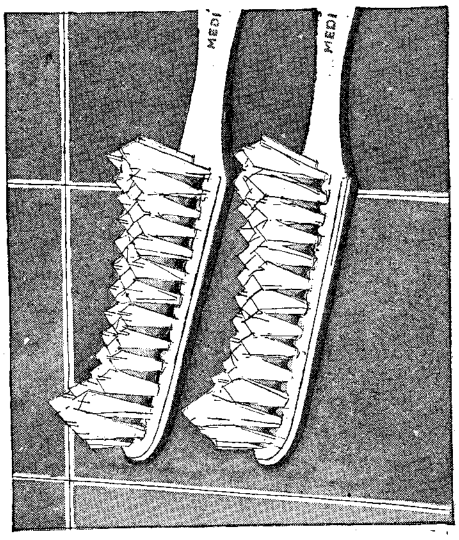
Give *your* tooth brush an *even* chance



YOUR Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush does its best work when you give it a chance to dry out thoroughly between brushings. The saw-tooth bristle tufts are more resilient then. That's when they can chase tartar germs the best.

Keep two Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes on hand. Use them alternately. Then for each of your four-times-a-day brushings you'll have a Pro-phy-lac-tic at its best. They last longer that way, too.

A Pro-phy-lac-tic at its best keeps teeth at their best—free from tartar, white, strong and beautiful. Florence Manufacturing Company, Florence, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"*A Clean Tooth Never Decays*"

Pro-phy-lac-tic
Tooth Brush

Always Sold in the Yellow Box

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE "BURN-HOME-COAL" MOVEMENT

A NUMBER of Middle-Western soft-coal-producing States have been participating in a movement to induce the people in those States to burn the coal produced at home. Besides the economy in transportation and the intensification of coal production, it is being pointed out in the campaigns in Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, according to *The United Mine Workers Journal* (Indianapolis), that if consumers would burn coal produced in their home States there would be more work for the miners and more business for the merchants. Newspaper advertising is being utilized to further the movement, and miners and operators have joined in the campaign in a number of places. A typical full-page advertisement in the Des Moines *Register* is quoted in part as follows:

> Coal mining, one of Iowa's largest industries, will not contribute its full capacity to the general prosperity of the State until every Iowa home, store and factory uses Iowa coal. If the Iowa demand were sufficient to require the capacity output of the Iowa mines, the sum of $20,000,000 additional would be turned consistently into the various channels that coordinate for Iowa prosperity, instead of being sent into Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Think what these additional millions in circulation in all lines of business would mean in Iowa. Many Iowa mines have not turned a wheel since March, others have furnished employment only 20 days since January 1; in fact, only one mine in Iowa operates on full time. The average employment of 13,000 miners in Iowa to-day is less than two days per week. Since April these men have received less than $1,000,000. These workmen are citizens of the State, and have families to feed, clothe and educate.
>
> Mr. Iowa Business Man, Retailer, Manufacturer, Farmer, Citizen: Who buys groceries, clothing, shoes, automobiles, insurance, output of factory, produce of farm, or attends theaters? You know they do not reside in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia or Pennsylvania. Yet you are sending your money, representing 40 per cent. of Iowa's annual coal consumption, into these other States. This represents actual tonnage, and does not take into account that Iowa coal costs less and produces greater heat units. You have a right to expect and enjoy local patronage. You now have concrete opportunity for reciprocation. Iowa coal is economical and better. During recent years improvements in actual mining have been made in the Iowa fields. The various grades of Iowa coal now come to you in as good condition as that from any field in any State. Freight rates are considerably less than from distant States. Your own local dealer can supply you with Iowa coal. Buy Iowa coal now, this fall and winter. Keep Iowa coal money in Iowa. Save money, get better coal and help Iowa prosperity. That's cooperation.

The United Mine Workers of Ohio have put up posters and prepared thousands of handbills which carry this message:

For baby—of course

Chubby sprite, and happy because comfortable. No irritation in the folds of his tender skin. Mother protects against chafing with "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly. The same product relieves snuffles, cradle cap, yellow scurf and diaper rash.

"Vaseline" Jelly is soothing and healing for cuts, burns, wounds, rashes and for skin affections. Apply liberally. Always safe.

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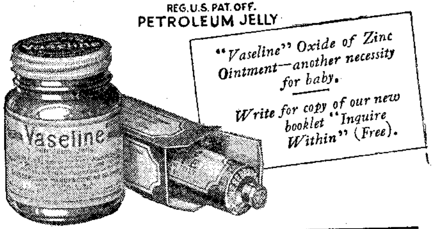
Look for the trade-mark "Vaseline" on every package. It is your protection

Vaseline
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PETROLEUM JELLY


Vaseline
"Vaseline" Oxide of Zinc Ointment—another necessity for baby.
Write for copy of our new booklet "Inquire Within" (Free).

PATENTS. Write for Guide Books and "RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK" before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of inventions for Examination and Instructions. No charge for the above information. Terms reasonable.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 9th Washington, D. C.

To Stop Mouth Breathing and Snoring during sleep, and overcome difficult breathing in Golf, Hiking, Athletics.
Send today for Patented Invisible Nasal Expander
"Dont-Snore"
Made of ROLLED GOLD, price $2. Indestructible. MONEY REFUNDED ANYTIME if not satisfied. TEN YEARS' Successful Sales. THOUSANDS of grateful users. Recommended and used by physicians.
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Brings *Natural* Regularity
At All Druggists: 75c and $1.25
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Ohio people should burn Ohio coal. Give employment to Ohio miners. They spend their money with Ohio merchants. This means business for every one. It means prosperity for Ohio. Burn Ohio coal.

Ohio, according to *The United Mine Workers Journal*, "consumes twice as much coal a year as it produces," yet Ohio miners are not kept busy, and more than half the coal used in Ohio is imported from other States. "If all the miners in Ohio were employed steadily throughout the year they could not produce as much coal as the State would require," but, it is asserted, thousands of men would be kept employed and would spend their money with Ohio business men. Of course, one reason for the interest of the union miners in this campaign is the fact that the States mentioned consume much coal from non-union fields in Kentucky and West Virginia. But in lending its editorial support to the campaign *The Journal* lays stress on State pride and State prosperity. "It is wrong for the people to send their money out of the State for coal when they can buy just as good coal at lower cost in their own State. State pride and State interest, if nothing else, ought to actuate them in this matter." The organ of the United Mine Workers hopes to see good results from the campaigns already started and to see the movement joined in all the other States "in which coal is mined by union miners."

IMMENSE ADVANCE IN STATE DEBTS

IT appears from figures published by the Census Bureau that in the last decade, roughly speaking, the States of our Union have practically doubled their indebtedness, total and per capita. These are the high lights of the report as selected and summarized by *Bradstreet's:*

> It appears from the figures given that the revenue receipts of the forty-eight States rose from $458,232,597, in 1915 to $1,159,527,163, which represented a gain of 153 per cent. Governmental cost payments in the same period advanced from $494,907,084 to $1,280,319,931, an increase of 158.7 per cent. The increase in governmental cost payments was therefore at a greater rate than the gain in receipts. The receipts per head of population showed an advance in the period from $4.66 in 1915 to $10.71—that is, they considerably more than doubled in the interval—while the per capita governmental cost payments increased from $5.03 to $11.82, or at a slightly higher ratio. The net debt for the States increased from $424,154,647 in 1915 to $879,075,619 in 1922, the latter amount, it will be seen, being more than double the former, while the per capita net debt advanced from $4.31 at the beginning of the period to $8.12 at its close. The gross debt increased from $580,408,081 in 1915 to $1,266,144,827 in 1922, more than doubling, as will be seen, while the per capita gross debt increased from $5.90 in the former to $11.69 in the latter year. It may be added for record purposes that the total assessed valuation of property in the year 1922 was $106,878,258,410, or $986.99 per capita, while the tax levy thereon was $354,247,995, or $3.27 per capita.

AN EXTRA MEASURE OF SERVICE

PERSONALITY

PERSONALITY is as definite in an organization as in an individual and it may be more pronounced and interesting. But in this institution it is not the composite of the personalities of the members of the organization. It is much more than that—a fusing of these personalities into an harmonious whole under the influence of forces from without as well as within.

The personality of this organization has been developed by training and mellowed by time and experience. If it did not fairly contribute to banking efficiency, it would have no part in delivering the *extra measure of service* normal to this institution. And it does that.

The CONTINENTAL *and*
COMMERCIAL
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CHICAGO

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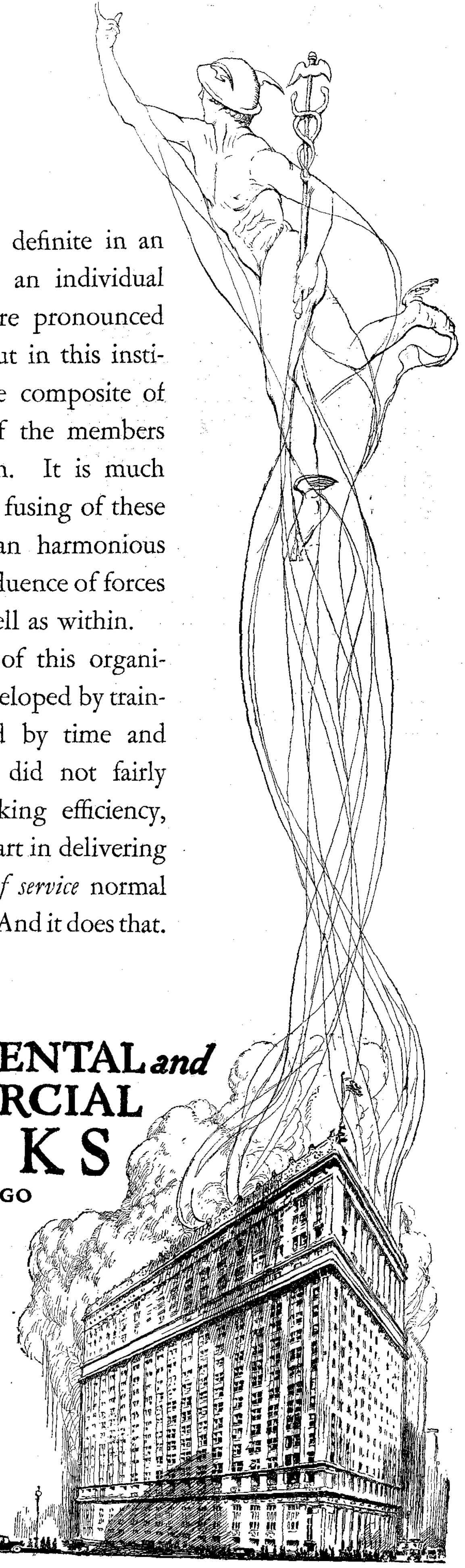
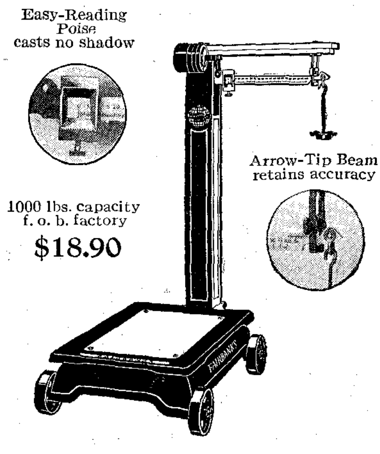
MORE THAN
500 MILLIONS

INVESTED CAPITAL
OVER 55 MILLIONS



Insure *full value*
-fair profit-with
a Fairbanks



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You can insure full value and fair profit by weighing everything you buy—everything you sell—on a Fairbanks.

A few cents short here—an extra pound there—little losses that repeated again and again soon equal the cost of the economical Fairbanks Portable Platform Scale. The 500-pound model costs only $16.15 at the factory.

Hundreds of thousands of these dependable scales are in use—in factories, in stores, on farms, wherever accurate weight means added profits. Why guess, when for so little money you can "weigh it on a FAIRBANKS and be sure"? See your dealer or write us now for literature and his name.

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as one who appreciates the nicer things in life when you select Old Hampshire Bond for your stationery. We will send, postpaid, 50 Envelopes of the rich Baronial style and 100 note size sheets finest quality printing in Gloss Black, Engravers style type, 3 lines. Send name and address or address only, written clearly, just as you want it printed, enclosing two dollars to Chas. J. Lincoln, Printer, New Bedford, Mass.

BUCKHECT
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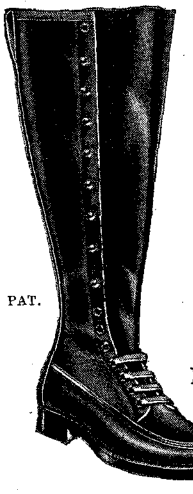

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Californians demand the best in outdoor shoes. They say we've given it to them. Buckhects combine absolute comfort, smart style and long wear. Styles for every use—for men and women. Sold by 3000 dealers west of Rockies. Special *sure* method of fitting by mail if your dealer doesn't yet carry Buckhects.

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Send for interesting Shoe Book and Souvenir Leather Purse. Both free. Use coupon today.

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Without charge please send Shoe Book and Purse.
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 10.—A revolutionary movement, headed by Dr. Rafael Florencio Arizaga, has broken out in the northern part of Ecuador, it is officially announced from Guayaquil.

September 11.—The American Chargé d'Affaires in Honduras, Stakeley W. Morgan, is reported to have informed the rebel leader, Gen. Gregorio Ferrera, that the holding of a peace conference is impossible as long as the rebels continue to advance on the city of San Pedro.

The civilian members of the Chilean Cabinet resign, and a governmental junta, consisting of General Altamarino, the Vice-President, General Bennett, and Vice-Admiral Nef, issues a decree dissolving the Congress, and engages in organizing a civil ministry, preparatory to holding elections.

September 12.—An attempt at revolution in Portugal, said to be unsuccessful, is made by the Communists, with civilians and soldiers involved.

Armando Casalini, a Fascist deputy, is assassinated in Rome by a young carpenter, Giovanni Corvi, who informs the police that he committed the murder to avenge the assassination of the Communist Deputy Matteotti.

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Foreign Minister, is elected Premier of China in the Peking Government, succeeding Sun Kao-Chi, whose cabinet resigned July 2.

September 13.—The warring Chinese factions, battling for possession of Shanghai, resume fighting, regardless of the rain.

The Ecuadorean Government forces defeat the rebels near Ibarra, according to telegrams from Quito.

September 14.—Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian war-lord, captures Tsao-Yang, near Jehol, in the Province of Chihli, about 100 miles northeast of Peking. Sharp fighting is reported about Shanghai.

September 15.—Prime Minister MacDonald and Premier Herriot are reported agreed that disarmament can be effected only by an international conference outside of the League of Nations after some system of arbitration has been designed to give security to European nations.

September 16.—Preliminary approval is given by the representatives of twelve nations at the League of Nations Assembly to the draft of a protocol, prepared by Foreign Minister Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, which provides for compulsory arbitration and the taking of concerted military action against an aggressor nation, and calls for an international disarmament conference.

An artillery duel between the factions contending for possession of Shanghai is reported.

DOMESTIC

September 10.—Richard Loeb and Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., self-confessed murderers of fourteen-year-old Robert Franks, in Chicago, are sentenced by Judge Caverly to life imprisonment for murder, and to ninety-nine years each on

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Tough Beards or
Tender Skins

YOU will find delightful relief and comfort in a jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream. It rapidly softens the toughest beard, but more than that—it prevents all shaving irritation. Its exclusive properties soothe and cool the skin and actually heal troublesome little cuts. It leaves your skin with a soft, cool lotion effect.

If your druggist cannot supply you send 50c for the jar that contains six months of shaving comfort.

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Or send 2c stamp for sample.

Made particularly
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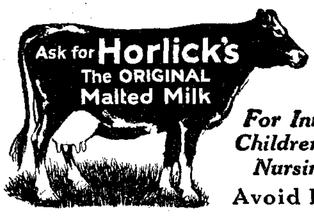
Cuticura Talcum
Unadulterated
Exquisitely Scented



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Children, Invalids,
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When hanging small pictures and wall decorations, use the dainty little
Moore Push-Pins
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MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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IN WORLD PEACE

By Irving Fisher
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Step by step, the author reviews the status quo of the League question as it has figured in American politics. He tells of the League's extraordinary work. He describes the League's place in the world's affairs. And he records in graphic style the marked change of sentiment in America in the last few years on this, the most important subject before the world to-day.

For true light on a much-muddled-up subject, read this brilliant new book.

123 pages. 12mo. Cloth, $1, net; $1.08, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

the kidnaping charge. The murder was committed on May 21.

Speaker Frederick W. Gillett, of the House of Representatives, is nominated for United States Senator in the Massachusetts Republican primary by an estimated plurality of 51,698 over his nearest opponent, Louis A. Coolidge.

September 11.—Harry Wills outpoints Luis Firpo, the Argentine champion, in a twelve-round bout at Boyle's Thirty Acres, New Jersey.

September 12.—Nearly 17,000,000 citizens in 6,500 cities and towns are reported to have participated in the Defense Day test.

September 13.—Gen. John J. Pershing reaches his sixty-fourth birthday and formally passes to the retired list, with a citation from President Coolidge commending his career and extending him the thanks of the nation for his eminent services.

The United States polo team defeats the British team at Meadow Brook, Long Island, by a score of 16-5.

Secretary of War Weeks issues a statement saying that the Defense Day test was a complete success.

The American round-the-world flyers reach McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, on a 420-mile hop from Washington.

September 15.—Frank Chance, manager of the Chicago White Sox, dies in a hospital at Los Angeles, after an illness of several months.

The British-American cup for six-meter yachts is won in perpetuity by four British boats in a series of races off Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Jimmy Murphy, one of the greatest automobile race drivers, is killed at the State fair race track at Syracuse, New York, when his car overturns after locking wheels with another.

The American round-the-world flyers reach Chicago from Dayton, Ohio.

September 16.—The United States polo team defeats the British team by 14-5 in the second game of the series of three, and retains the Hurlingham cup.

Forty-seven men are entombed in a mine of the Kemmerer Coal Company at Sublet, Wyoming, by a terrific explosion.

Pauperism in the United States is decreasing, according to figures announced by the Census Bureau, showing 78,090 paupers in almshouses on January 1, 1923, compared with 84,198 in 1910.

The Critic in the Mob.—In the middle of a performance of a certain play the audience burst into violent hissing, all except one man, who applauded like mad.

"What!" said his neighbor. "Have you the nerve to applaud such rot?"

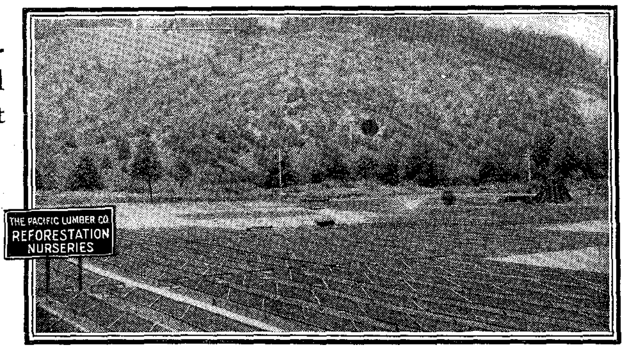
"Certainly not, sir," he replied. "I'm applauding the hissing."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

Smoothing the Way.—A Houston road-sign painter suggests the following signs for railroad-crossings:

"Come ahead. You're unimportant."
"Try our engines. They satisfy."
"Don't stop. Nobody will miss you."
"Take a chance. You can get hit by a train only once."—*Houston Post.*

Growing Redwood for coming generations

Extensive reforestation program will provide a constant supply



The Pacific Lumber Company's Redwood Nursery at Scotia, California

AT Scotia, California, can be seen millions of tiny plants that during the next hundred years will become tall Redwoods, clothing the hills with forests of mature trees for the use of future generations.

Government statistics show that today, there is a stand of over seventy two billion feet of commercial Redwood (Sequoia Sempervirens) in three coast counties of California. This is more than sufficient to last 100 years, after allowing for the reasonable increase in cutting, which will naturally come when the merits of this remarkable specialty wood are more widely known.

This timber supply is entirely independent of the Big Trees (Sequoia Gigantea) which grow in isolated stands in the interior of the state, chiefly in national or state reservations.

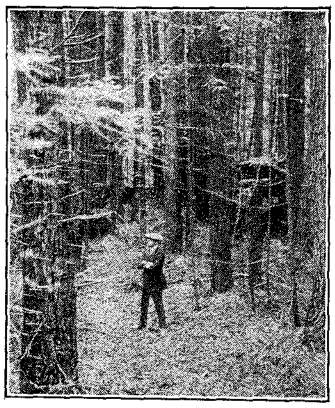
To assure the steady and quick growth of new Redwood forests, The Pacific Lumber Company has inaugurated and is carrying out, under the supervision of experienced forest engineers, a Redwood reforestation program that will provide a perpetual supply of Redwood.

Seedlings transplanted from this and other nurseries, together with natural reproduction from root and stump sprouts will provide from a dozen to a score of merchantable trees to replace every Redwood cut down today.

In addition to the planting of Redwood seedlings, in cutover sections, where fire has killed new growth, the old Redwood does its part. No sooner is a Redwood cut down, than the stump starts to surround itself with a grove of little Redwoods which sprout from its spreading roots.

In the course of a few years, the more vigorous of these sprouts and seedlings shoot up and monopolize the sunlight, and this survival of the fittest naturally eliminates the weaker and poorer trees.

Forest engineers of the University of California and experts of The Pacific Lumber Company agree that this intensive cultivation through natural reproduction and reforestation with seedlings will, in seventy-five to one hundred years, provide as much usable lumber as the old, past-maturity trees they replace.



Stump sprouts, root sprouts, and seedlings 50 years old.

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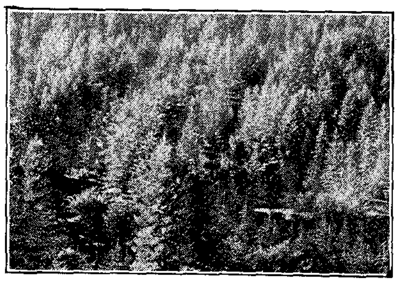
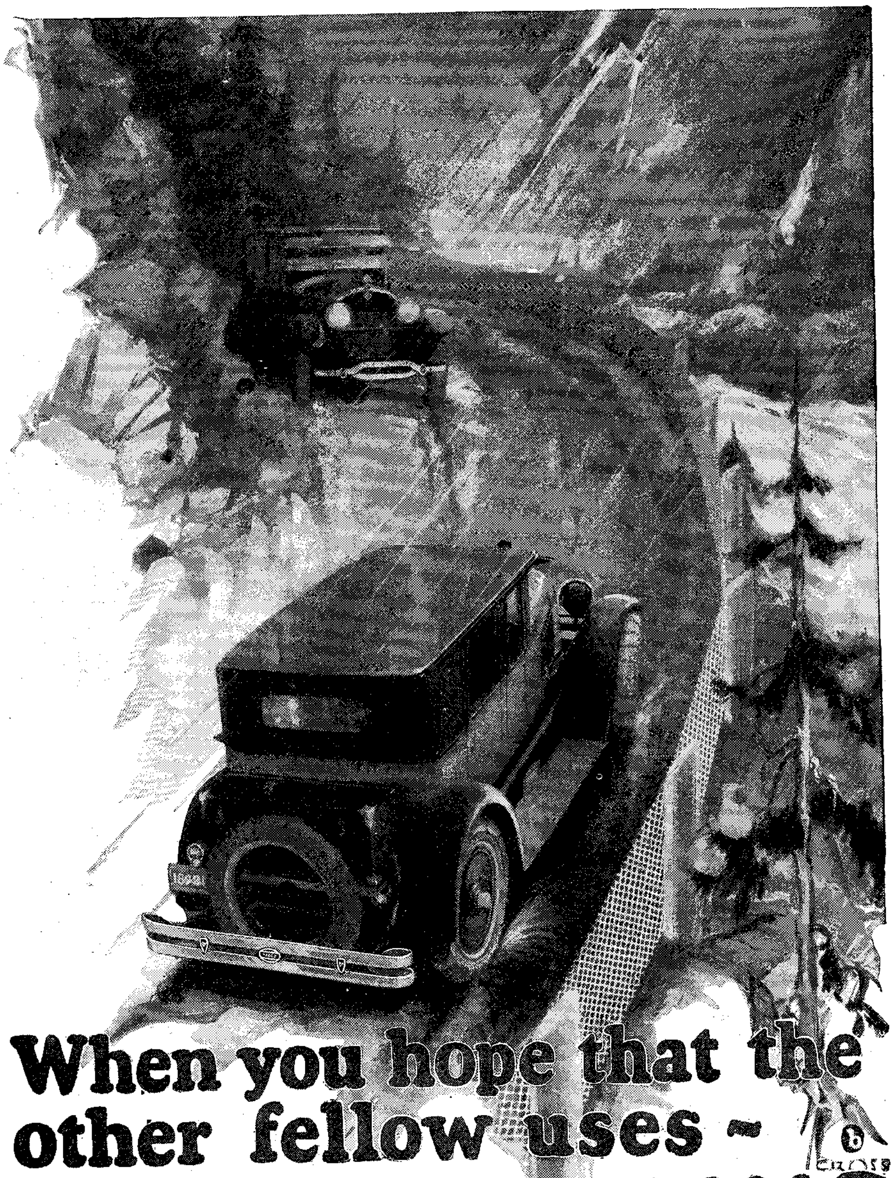
San Francisco Los Angeles Chicago New York

The Pacific Lumber Co.
Redwood



Natural reproduction, wholly from stump sprouts, 25 years after original cutting.



When you hope that the other fellow uses—

WEED CHAINS

With rain pattering down on the car roof—a narrow road, wet, slippery and treacherous, uncertain traction, a steep grade behind you, a dangerous curve ahead and a car just coming around the turn—then you hope the other fellow has good sense too—that he is safeguarding his own life and yours by using WEED CHAINS.

Skidding is one of the greatest dangers in motoring. WEED CHAINS prevent skidding. Don't take a chance—put them on "at the first drop of rain".

Anyone can attach WEED CHAINS quickly by following instructions given below. No jack required.

Every hook on genuine WEED CHAINS is stamped with the name WEED. Made in all sizes to fit all types of tires—including "Balloons" of course.

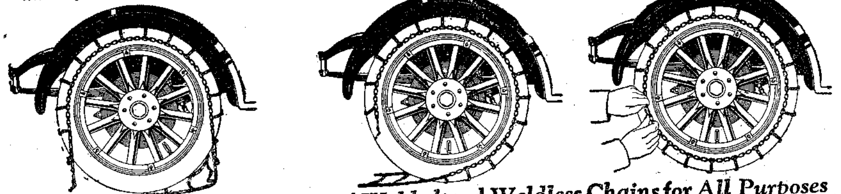
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT
In Canada, Dominion Chain Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
DISTRICT SALES OFFICES
Boston New York San Francisco Philadelphia Chicago Pittsburgh

It takes but a moment to put on WEED CHAINS

Lay chains over wheel with hooks toward rear, and tuck slack under front part of wheel.

Start car forward just enough to run over slack ends.

Hook chains as tightly as possible by hand. Do Not Anchor



World's Largest Manufacturers of Welded and Weldless Chains for All Purposes

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Now We Know What It Is.—A jazz band is a group of citizens who are paid for playing static.—*Detroit Times.*

Good Things To Eat

FOR SALE—Plums and damsels. Phone 3764.—*Classified ad in the Lexington (Kentucky) Herald.*

Information Wanted.—HE—"Do you like Kipling?"

SHE—"Why—I don't know. How do you Kipple?"—*Epworth Herald.*

Time to Prepare for Painting.—Synthetic gin, if left alone for a year, turns to turpentine. Thus we find that there is some good in everything.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Where They License 'Em.—

TO REVOKE BOOTLEGGER LICENSES

—*Headline in the Astoria (Oregon) Evening Budget.*

Different.—VISITOR—"Ah must say, Mrs. Spiffles, your Maggie Ellen's improvin' in 'er playin'!"

MAGGIE ELLEN—"Bain't playin', ah be just dustin' pianner."—*London Opinion.*

Why Not Both?—"A man isn't always useful and important because he has a roll-top desk."

"No," agreed Senator Sorghum; "much depends on whether he keeps his mind on it, or his feet."—*Washington Star.*

Slightly Mixed.—A well-known firm in New York City addrest a letter to "Christian & Devil World, Philadelphia, Penn.," and the sagacious United States Post-office delivered it at our office in Boston. It was meant for us, too.—*Christian Endeavor World.*

Family Hold Back.—"Does your wife intend to vote for you?"

"I haven't asked her," answered Senator Sorghum. "I have enough opportunities for controversy on hand without giving this campaign the status of a family argument."—*Washington Star.*

Aggressive Youth.—"What are you going to do with your boy Josh when he gets through with college?"

"I hadn't thought of that," replied Farmer Corntossel. "I was wonderin' what the college was goin' to do with itself when Josh gets through with it."—*Washington Star.*

Last Request.—"It's no good mincing matters," said the doctor, "you are very bad. Is there anybody you would specially like to see?"

"Yes," replied the patient faintly.

"Who is it?" queried the doctor.

"Another doctor, please," whispered the invalid.—*The Beckenham Journal.*

Why Fishing Is Popular.—"I believe," said the ear-aching veterinarian as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."

"Didn't know you cared for fishing."

"I don't, ordinarily, but it's the only chance I have of finding myself at the end of a line that isn't busy."—*Our Dumb Animals.*